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FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES. [The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad]

No. 2305.—Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE.

MR JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1842.

Business transacted in all descriptions of Mining Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Rail-ways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

Business negociated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.

value.

Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded regularly on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.

BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, St. AUSTELL.

8pecial Dealings in the following, or part:—

35 Clementina.

50 Cloorado, £134.

50 Devon Consols, £4 18 9 100 Javali, 7s.

10 East Lovell, £2 17s. 6

50 East Conna Gravels.

50 Ebenhardt, £3 2s. 6d.

50 Flagstaff, 8s. 9d.

100 Pestarena, 4s. 6d. 100 Parys Corporat., 16s 6d 20 Richmond, £9. 20 Tankerville, £5 se, 9d. 10 Van, £20¾. 25 West Assheton, 23s 9d 25 Wye Valley, 20s. 20 West Chiverton, 20 West Chiverton,

50 Flagstan, 58, 90.

100 Festarena, 78, 50.

20 Wheat Crebor, 22/3.

Special Business at close prices in TIN Shares — Carr Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Dolcoath, East Lovell, South Condurrow, South Frances, Tincroft, West Frances, West Peevor, Wheat Basset, Grenville, Jane, Kitty, Peevor, and others.

*** Shares Sold for Forwand Deliviers (One, Two, or Three Months) on Deposit of Twenty per Cent.

RAILWAYS-SPECIAL BUSINESS. FOREIGN BONDS-SPECIAL BUSINESS. Fortnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1842.

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TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS.

Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement
A Stock and Share List free on application.

Ms. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned :-ndermentioned:—
75 Parys Copper, 18s. 6d.
100 Port Phillip, 10s.
30 Pandora, 14s.
15 Roman Grav., £11½.
20 Ruby, £2 18s. 3d.
10 Richmond, £2½.
25 South Darren, £2½.
10 South Fances.
15 Tankerville, £5½.
100 Tamar Silver-Lead
5 Van, £20½.
10 Wheal Grenville, £5½.
30 Wheal Grenville, £5½.
30 Wheal Crebor.
15 Wheal Uny, £2.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.
THE RISE IN TIN AND COPPER.
SOUND INVESTMENTS IN HOME MINES.

SOUND INVESTMENTS IN HOME MINES.

Those who have followed my advice during the past two months (and for some time previously) may already realise good profits; but with the revival of Trade generally, and the greatly improved position and prospects of the Metal Markets, there is ample room for a further rise in SOUND ITIN and COPPER SHARES. A judicious purchase of these at present prices cannot fall to produce very remunerative results within a comparatively short period. Shares in SOUND LEAD MINES are also worth buying.

The following are particularly recommended, vis., Wheal Peevor, Wheal Grenville, Wheal Jane, West Peevor, Wheal Kitty, East Lovell, Killifreth, East Caradon, Marke Valley, South Darren, Great Holway.

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

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DON PEDRO.
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SENTRIN.
VAN. PANT-Y-MWYN.

BRYN GLAS.—These shares should be secured at once. This will undoubtedly prove one of the richest and best paying Dividend Mines ever discovered in Cardiganshire. Practical results already demonstrate this assertion, as from a depth of about 22 fms. from surface nearly 260,000 worth of lead has been sold. What will the returns and profits be under the management of the pre-ent powerful

company.

BENTEIN Lead Shares should also be purchased.

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100 Bedford United, 3s. 3d. 40 Grey's Brewery.
150 Bodidfs. 180 Gold Run, 2s. 3d. 5 Tincroft, £15 3s. 9d. 100 Chapel House.
40 Devonport and Tiver100 Marke Valley, 30s. 100 Tamar Bilver-lead.
40 Devonport and Tiver100 Moureau Monde, 14s. 20%.
45 Don Pedro, 12s. 6d. 20 North Treakerby.
75 East Crabor, 28s. 8d. 50 N. Zeal. Kapanga, 5s. 25 Wheal Grenville, £5. 70 Pandora, 15s. 15 Wheal Kitty, £3¼.
46 Glenroy, 11s. 9d. 30 Ruby, £2¼. 50 Penhalls.

BUYERS or SELLERS of any of the above, or holders of any Steeks or Shares et readily maniculable, will do well to apply to Mr. Buyers.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES.

SHAREHOLDERS and INVESTORS desirous of PURCHASING or SELLING SHARES in COPPER, TIN, LEAD, GOLD, or SILVER MINES can do so at market prices, and obtain information regarding the same on personal application, or by letter, of—

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M R. ALFRED E . COOKE, 76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1853.

Investors following Mr. Cooke's advice have made LARGE SUMS of MONEY. LOW PRICED LEAD SHARES should NOW be PUROHASED. Lead will probably advance many pounds per ton. There is no cheaper LEAD SHARE to be bought than

NORTH D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN, at 20s. fblly paid. rinspector reports well of the Mine, and the price will no doubt be much in a very short time. MINIMUM of risk, with almost CERTAINTY of

NOTE.—The EXPENSES of any independent inspector will be REFUNDED should his report not agree with those favourable reports already made by eminent authorities.

minent authorities.

Mr. COOKE points with satisfaction to the rise in the following Shares, recently commended by him to his clients:

Recommended at Price since.

WHEAL CREBOR. WHEAL CREBOR...
WEST PEEVOR...
HERODSFOOT
SOUTH FRANCES...
WHEAL BASSET ...
EAST CARADON ...
EAST LOVELL ...
SOUTH DARREN ...
ROMAN GRAVELS 5¼ 3¼ 10½ 134 11/4 2 1/4 3 1/4 2 1/2 12

SPECIAL.—The ATTENTION OF INVESTORS is respectfully directed o "INVESTMENT NOTES," by Mr. ALFRED E. COOKE, in the Mining Journal. SPECIAL BUSINESS in ALL TIN, COPPER, and LEAD SHARES at CLOSEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

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Colorado.
Chontales, 8s. 9d.
Devon Consols, £4 15s. 9d.
Devon Consols, £4 15s. 9d.
Dicoath, £53.
Don Pedro.
East Lovell, £2%.
East Cardon, 48s. 9d.
East Cardon, 48 Eberhardt. Flagstaff, 8s. 3d.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

South Darren, £2%.
Bouth Frances, £10%.
Tankerville, £5 3a, 9d.
Tincroft, £16%.
Van, £20%.
West Assheton, £8s.
West Ohiverton, £5%.
West W. Frances, £12%.
West Pervor.
Wheal Kitty, £5 5a, 3d.
Wheal Peovor, £18%.
Wheal Grenville, £5.
Wheal Uny, 39s.
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PERDINAND R. KIRK, 5, BIRCHIN LANE,
LONDON, B.C.
FORTNIGHTLY ACCOUNTS opened, on receipt of the usual "cover," in
Railways Home and Foreign, Mining Shares, Foreign Bonds, and certain Mis-

Securities cellaneous Securities.

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30 Devon Great Consols
50 Wheal Uny
25 Mellamear
25 South Crofty
5 Great Laxey
5 Crebor
20 West P
5 South 1
5 Synth Crofty
5 Taxe Os 20 West Peevor 5 South Frances 25 Bast Caradon 5 Van 3 Carn Brea 10 South Condurrow 8 East Pool

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Buyers. Sellers.

Dolcoath £53 £55
Don Pedro 11s. 6d. 12s. 6d
East Caradon 234. 236
East Caradon 234. 236
East Lovell 24, 3 7
East Van. 254. 24
Herodsfoot 234. 236
Leadhills 334. 334
Wheal Granville 54. 55
Wheal Granville 55. 55

M. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

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Can SELL the following SHARES at prices annexed:—
60 Bedford United, 9s. 40 Gawton Copper, 17s. 6 200 Rossa Grande, 2s.
100 Colombian Hyd., 5s. 6 30 Hingston, 10s. 75 South Cambrian, £2.
100 Colombian Hyd., 5s. 6 30 Hingston, 10s. 20 Bouth Darren, £2 8s. 9
100 Colombian Hyd., 5s. 6 30 Hingston, 10s. 20 South Cambrian, £2.
100 Colombian Hyd., 5s. 6 30 Morfa Du., 18s. 3d.
100 East Caradon, £2 8s. 9 50 Morfa Du., 18s. 3d.
115 East Van, £2 1/4.
125 Paleley Bridge, 18s. 100 Petarense, 4s. 4d.
125 Flagstaff, 8s. 100 Pert Phillip, 9s. 3d.
100 Port Phillip, 9s. 3d.
100 Port Phillip, 9s. 3d.

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Tes, Land Shares.
Shipping, Dock Shares.
Miscellaneous Shares, &c., &c.

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TO INVESTORS IN MINES.

PECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

The following Mines are all looking well, and shares are certain to rise in value. Investors should always multiply the number of shares in a company with the price, and so ascertain the market value of the mine. Some mines are far too high, others are far below their value. The following are well worth attention at present low prices. The shares are very cheap, and dividends not far off in several.

Present | Number | Present | Prese

 far off in several.
 Present Number
 Number prices.
 Present of shares.
 Present of shares.
 Number prices.
 Present of shares.
 Present of shares.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 42, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.—ESTABLISHED 1852. BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury, London, E.C.

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TAMAE MINE.—This mine is in the same district as Crebor, and shares should be bought at present low price.

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MESSRS. KNDKAN AND CO. strongly recommend SOUTH WHEAL CREBOR for a GREAT RISE in PRICE. They recommended Wheal Crebor at £2 10s. In this Journal less than three months since. No time should be lost in buying SOUTH CREBOR at £1. Prompt application should be made to—

18. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1861.

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and as all the small watercourses are found to contain gold in some quan, with
the company of the Gibert.
If we had so good a prospect in Victoria, there would be what we calls 'rusi' to
the ground of about 10,000 men in a week; every claim of likely appearance
would be staked out, and seak would have a market value amounting to many
hundreds of thousands of pounds for the area you have."

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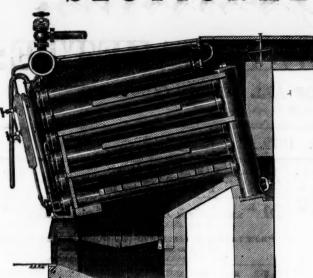
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pany's works.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

Bectures on Bractical Mining in Germany.

CLAUSTHAL MINING SCHOOL NOTES *-No. CXXXII BY J. CLARK JEFFERSON, A.E.S.M., WH. SC.,

Mining Engineer, Wakefield. (Formerly Student at the Royal Bergakademie, Clausthal.)

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In the old mode of working it very often happened that the conveyance on the sledge extended not only as far as the junction of the branch roads with the diagonals, but also as far as the junction of the diagonal roads with the levels.

The newer practice of working out the Mansfeld copper slate consists in replacing the use of the diagonal roads by horizontal levels, every 40 to 60 yards apart, left as packed roads through the goaf, which are fitted up as tramroads. The branch roads are driven as usual to the right and left of these levels, and they are consequently shorter than the branch roads on the old method. The inclined roads at the ends of the levels are driven on the full rise of the deposit, and fitted up as jig brows. The working face is arranged to advance from a upper to a lower level; the weighting of the roof acts thus better on the face, and facilitates the hewing of the slate. In addition the advantage is obtained that it is not necessary to drive the dead work greatly in advance of the working away of the deposit. In order that the face shall keep in a straight line it is now usual for the whole of the hewers before one face to be combined together, and paid on the total amount of material raised from the face, so that one workman is not likely to get his portion of the face much in advance of the rest.

A somewhat peculiar modification of longwall is practised at the much in advance of the rest.

face, so that one workman is not likely to get his portion of the face much in advance of the rest.

A somewhat peculiar modification of longwall is practised at the galena mine (Fredrichs Grube), near Tarnowitz. The deposit, which lies very flat, is but very thin, and the roof of the deposit is of a prepondering argillaceous character. The deposit is opened out by means of a level driven right and left from the shaft to the boundary of the deposit. From this level, beginning at the ends nearest the boundary, cross roads are drawn every 6 ft. apart to the boundary. The cross levels are driven just large enough to serve for the conveyance of the ore. The deposit is won by holing or outting it out on both sides of the cross levels, but only of the thickness of the deposit, and to a depth of 2 ft. to 30 in. As the cross levels are only 6 ft. or 7 ft. apart, centre to centre, the whole of the deposit between two cross levels can be got out by first holing in the one cross level, and then holing in the next; or the ore can be got out at once of the full width by two miners in adjoining cross levels holing out the deposit, each towards the other. The holing away of the deposit proceeds from the boundary towards the main level, the worthless material which is brought out during the holing is packed in the levels.

When working coal seams the direction of the cleavage with re-

full width by two miners in adjoining cross levels holing out the deposit, each towards the other. The holing sway of the deposit proceeds from the boundary towards the main level, the worthless material which is brought out during the holing is packed in the levels.

When working coal seams the direction of the cleavage with regard to the direction of the full line of dip, and the level line of the deposit, is of some importance in arranging the direction of the working face, Formerly when quantity was of more importance than quality the faces were arranged to get the coal "board on,"—the direction of the working face was made to coincide with the principal cleavage plane of the coal. The advantage of obtaining the coal in larger pieces by working the coal "on end" (by arranging the working face at right angles to the principal cleavage plane) has caused this latter method to be adopted in the best arranged pits of the present day. It may readily occur, however, that the general line of the working face neither coincides with nor is at right angles to the principal cleavage planes of the coal. By arranging the face in a step-wise fashion, however, the single working faces may be readily made coincident with, or at right angles to, the cleat of the coal, as may be desired. Suppose, for example, that the main level of a mine runs direct east and west, and that the cleat of the coal runs of the c working face is worked away in the step-like arrangement before mentioned. The diagonal road on the top side of the face may require ripping once or twice, as the roof settles behind in the goaf. When this slice of coal has been worked out to the boundary level to the rise a fresh diagonal road is started off, from 16 to 18 yards below the last, the working away of the coal thus cut off following within 8 to 11 yards the driving of the diagonal. The working face is, as we have above mentioned, worked away in a step-like arrangement, there being five short working faces, or stopes, in the 16 yards breadth of face; one workman being before each stope has, therefore, slightly over 3 yards width of face. The hewers work at the face during the morning shift; the afternoon is spent by the workmen engaged in relaying the tramroads, building the pack walls, nobing and resetting the props, &c. The coal is transported from the upper portion of the face down the adjoining diagonal, which is now formed by two pack walls, the coal from the lower stopes of the working face being transported down the diagonal on the low side. The full dip of the seam being 5°, the diagonals are driven from both sides of the panel, they will meet in the centre of the panel. Whilst one panel is being thus worked away fresh ones are opened out by

* Being Notes on a Course of Lectures on Mining, delivered by Herr Bergrath Dr. Von Ghoddruk, Director of the Royal Bergalademie, Clausthal, The Harz Korth Germany.

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continuing the main levels east and west, and the pairs of endings north and south. With this arrangement the coal, where it is hurried by hand—i.e., in the diagonals leading directly to the working face—is hurried downhill.

The above described method of working scarcely agrees with the general definition of longwall working, for a length of 18 yards cannot be considered very great, unless compared with the thickness of the coal. Were the diagonals driven through it might be considered as a modification of pillar working. In many districts, more especially Saarbrucken and Yorkshire, longwall working undergoes many modifications, in most cases partaking partly of the characteristic of pillar working. These will, however, be best considered after the description of pillar working.

HART'S PNEUMATIC MINERAL SEPARATOR.

THE DRY SYSTEM OF ORE DRESSING.

This machine belongs to the class known as jiggers, compressed air being used instead of water as the medium of separation, and is less dependent on preliminary volumetric classification or sizing than

less dependent on preliminary volumetric classification or sizing than the hydraulic jigger. Its action is continuous, and not intermittent, as in the hydraulic jigger, and in pneumatic jiggers previously constructed; the mineral grains, which are fed from the hopper direct to the sieve bed, being continuously under the influence of an ascending current of air, which is uniformly varying in density. The sieve bed, which is inclined, is placed above an air chamber, and there is an air chest or valve box, from which air passes to the air chamber, the supply being regulated by the reciprocating action of a flap valve. When the air in the chamber is at a pressure greater than that of the gangue, or lighter mineral, and less than that of the heavier of the associated minerals on the sieve bed, the gangue floats and the heavier mineral sinks, whereby separation is effected according to density. The mineral grains are individualised while the mass is distended, so that the grains are free to move in an air stream, the expansion and escape of which is resisted and regulated by the volume and weight of the mineral immersed in it. The pressure of the air in the chamber must be adjusted with reference to the pressures of the minerals to be separated, which is readily ascertained. Water being taken as the unit:—

A cubic inch of water

Bpeclic gravity. Ounces.

A cubic inch of water

Breelic gravity.

taken as the unit.			Ounces.				
cubic inch of	water	**********		1	weighs	0.576	
ditto	quartz			2.6	99	1.50	
ditto	hornble	nde		3.3	**	1.90	
ditto	blende			4	22	2.30	
ditto .	pyrites			5	11	2.80	
ditto	tin ore	************		7	**	4.00	
ditto				7.5	10	4.30	
ditto	gold			19	**	10.94	
			WA	4.95			

heavier will sink.

The conclusion is arrived at in the following manner:—The density

The conclusion is arrived at in the following manner:—The density of water being taken at 1 and that of atmospheric air practically at 0, it is found that in water the diameter of equal falling balls of quartz and galena are in the ratio of 4 to 1 and in air as 2 9-10 to 1, whence it follows that closer sizing is required when the balls gravitate in air at atmospheric pressure. But when the comparison is extended to the results obtainable in compressed air it will be apparent that much less sizing is required, and, consequently, that a great difficulty in the treatment of ores is surmounted, and that a great deal of sizing machinery may be dispensed with.

Mathematically the results are arrived at by the formula:—

Mathematically the result Water incompressible. Spec. For dengrasity of vity. water. (1) Quartz 2°6 - 1 = 1°6 1	s are arrived at by the formula :— Air at increasing pressures. Spec. For den- gra- gra- gra- gra- gra- gra- gra- gra
Galena., $7.5 - 1 = 6.5 = 4$	Galena 7·5 - 0 = 7·5 = 2 9·10
4	(2) Quartz 2·6 - 1 = 1·6 1 = 0·576
	Galena 7.5 - 1 = 6.5 4
	Quartz 2.6 - 2 = 0.6 1 = 1.152
	Galena 7:5 - 2 - 5:5 9:1

No. I shows that more sizing is required in air at atmospheric

No. 2 shows that the same sizing is required in air-density = pressure of water.

No. 3 shows that a less sizing is required in air — density =

2 times pressure of water.

The following table gives additional examples of the diameters of balls falling equally in water and in air at different pressures:—

Mineral.	Specific gravity.	Water.	Air at atmospheric pressure	Afr at water density = 0.576 oz. pressure on square inch.	Air at 1% time water density = 0.864 oz. pressure on square inch.	Air at 2 times water density = 1·152 oz. pressure on square inch.	Air at 3 times water density = 1.728 oz. pressure on square inch.	Air at 4 times water density = 2.304 ozs. pressure on square inch.
Quartz	2·8 7·5	4	2.9	4	5.5	9.1	*	
Quartz Blende	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.9	2.3	3.3		
Blende	7.5	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.8	4.5	
Quartz Mundie	2.6	2·5	2	2.5	3.2	5	*	
Mundie	5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2	3
Hornblende Blende	3.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.3	1

" Quartz floats. † Hornblende floats

* Quartz floats. † Hornblende floats.

And from it may be seen why minerals more approximate in specific gravity than quartz and galena, which on this account are with difficulty separated in water, such as — Quartz, 2.6; blende, 4: or mundic, 5; tin ore, 7: or which cannot be separated at all, such as hornblende, (3.3) and blende (4) can be separated without difficulty in air. Equal falling balls of quartz and blende in water are as 1.9 to 1, while in air, at a pressure equal to twice that of water, they reach the ratio of 3.3 to 1. Similar variations in the ratios of the diameters of balls of mundic and of tin, and of hornblende and blende, under increased air pressures, will be found on their respective lines in the table.

Water being incompressible, the ratios as seen in the water column remain invariably the same, and demonstrate its inadequacy as a medium for the separation of mineral grains differing in density.

Hence the necessity for a combination of many machines differing in type, and the employment of vast quantities of water, amounting to 50 tons, and even more, per ton of ore to effect a separation, at the best of an unsatisfactory character, attended with a large loss of valuable mineral. This is exemplified in a description in the Annales des Mines, March-April, 1877, of the operations and results at the new dressing works at the mines of the Vieille Montagne Company Ammerberg, in Sweden. No ores of a quality less than 20 per cent. Linc (equal to 30 per cent. blende) are brought to surface. The sized mineral sent to the jiggers averages 24 per cent. zinc (equal to 36 per cent. blende and 64 per cent. gangus = 100). From the jiggers it passes to buddles and tables. The dressed mineral contains 42 per cent. zinc (equal to 63 per cent. blende and 27 per cent. gangue = 100), and the tailings contain 13 per cent. zinc (equal to 194 per cent. blende). The cost of dressing, exclusive of crushing, is 18 frs., or 15s., per ton of dressed mineral. There is a large loss in mineral left underground, a large loss in tailings, and a large cost for dressing. The foregoing observations relate to minerals the denser portions of which are to be saved by dressing. There is another class, where the lighter is the valuable portion, and the heavier the waste or gangue. The most important in this class is coal—specific gravity. 13. Several millions of tons of small coal are annually left underground, or, when raised, are sold below their intrinsic value, owing to the absence of means for freeing them from associated impurities, consisting of clay and shale, specific gravity 2°2; slate, 2°6; and pyrites, 5.

"In dressing with water the clay and shale present great difficulties, owing to the absence of means for freeing them from associated impurities, consisting with water the clay and shale present great difficulties, owing to

pyrites, o.

"In dressing with water the clay and shale present great difficulties, owing to
their approximate density to the coal, and the slate presents another difficulty,
owing to its laminar fracture. The shale contains 70 per cent. of ash, and the clay
clogs the meshes of screens, chokes elevator buckets, and settles in a film on the
washed coal."

washed coal."
The water adhering to the coal has to be evaporated in the coke ovens, increasing the fuel employed and the time occupied in coking. Water is difficult to obtain in sufficient quantity, and pollutes the streams into which it is discharged.

Specific gravity.

Ounces.

	WILLOID IN 15 CLISC		specine	grav	ity.	Ounces.	
	A cubic inch of	coal	1	3	weighs	0.749	
	ditto	clay or shale		2		1.26	
	ditto	slate		6	ź,	1.50	
		pyrites			**	2.80	
Ŀ	method in this	case is to supply the	air a	t a	pressur	e hetwe	001

The method in this case is to supply the air at a pressure between that of the coal and the shale, so that in the medium the coal will float and the other minerals will sink.

The following is from Ure's Dictionary:—

"The difference between the specific gravities of coal and its impurities allow of their being separated by the action of water when sufficiently crushed. The water process hitherto most commonly adopted is that known as jigging, which consists in forcing the water alternately up and down through the mass of coal. The downward current of water in jigging is prefudicial, and entails a large sacrifice of the finer particles of the best coal, whilst the upward current, from its rapidity and irregularity, is costly both in time and in power by its failing to effect the more perfect separation, which is obtained by a slow continuous or pulsating current, regulated to the proportion of shale in the coal and to the size of the particle to be acted upon."

Extract from the Report of the Judges, Group 1, on Ore Dressing, United States International Exhibition, 1876:—

MECHANICAL DRESSING OF ORES AND COAL, BY E. F. ALTHAUS."

"With water the vis inertiae of the mass of the medium to be moved prevents

MECHANICAL DRESSING OF ORES AND COAL, BY E. F. ALTHAUS.*

"With water the vis inertize of the mass of the medium to be moved prevents driving a jigger at more than 60 or 120 strokes per minute, varying according to the height of the stroke. Troublesome setting back of the water takes place, which acts detrimentally to the separation on the sleve, to avoid which either the stroke and velocity must be diminished, or a complicated arrangement be made use of. On the contrary, the air escapes at each stroke, and it is, therefore, possible to move the pneumatic jugger at 420 to 500 strokes per minute, consequently very much more rapidly than the hydraulic one. Air is a medium to be obtained everywhere, while the procuring of the necessary water supply is attended with difficulty, and in many places impossible. As the adhesive effects of air compared with water are extremely small, it is evident that sands can be treated pneumatically which are very much finer than the finest treated on the hydraulic jigger. The dry sand forms a loose mass easily penetrated by the compressed air, while on the hydraulic jigger it is mised altogether in a closely adhering mass by the water thrust, and even in falling hinders its own separation by mutual adhesion. The influence of gravity on single grains is nearly destroyed, and the mass of slime assumes the peculiarities of gelatinous substance. While sands from 0.5 to 1 mm. can be separated pneumatically. The chief objection to mechanical ore dressing by means of water is the loss of ore, and this objection demands the most mature reflection and consideration of the combined economical conditions of manufacture and trade."

From the same: Table by Von Sparre, showing the initial falling

From the same: Table by Von Sparre, showing the initial falling velocity and falling height of galena and quartz balls, and that in jigging the best results are obtained when the time occupied in falling is very short, and that as the time diminishes density preponderates over volume.

From the speed of the strokes the falling time can be calculated, and the table gives in the line of the falling time, the corresponding diameters of equal falling balls:—

Falling	Fallin	g veloc	ity in	millim	etres.	Total height fallen through in millimetres.						
time	Gal	ena.		Quartz.		Gale	ena.	Quartz.				
in		ter of	Diam	eter of	ball.	Diame		Dian	9.45 18.90 mm.			
seconds.	0.5 mm.	2·18 mm.	2·18 mm.	9.45 mm.	18·90 mm.	0.5 mm.	2·18 mm.	2·18 mm.				
1-80 1-40 1-20 1-10 2-10 3-10 4-10 5-10 6-10	101 177 245 266 267 267 267 267 267 267	105 203 358 506 552 555 556 556 556	72 134 214 261 267 267 267 267 267	73 144 270 436 540 554 555 556 556	73 145 281 499 711 742 782 785 786	0.65 2.42 7.88 20.9 47.1 74.3 101 127.7 154.4	0.66 2.49 9.95 32.1 86.0 141.5 197.1 252.6 308.3	0·45 1·75 6·21 18·4 45·0 71·7 96·0 125·1 151·8	0.46 1.82 6.88 25.2 75.5 130.4 185.9 241.4 297.0	0.46 1.82 7.19 27.0 89.6 164.2 242.0 320.2 399.0		

At 120 strokes per minute, the speed of the hydraulic jigger, the interval of time occupied by each stroke is 5-10ths of a second. At 480 strokes per minute, the speed of the pneumatic jigger, the time so occupied is 15-100ths, halfway between the lines of 2-10ths and 1-10th of a second in the table.

1-10th of a second in the table.

In the pneumatic mineral separator the flap-valve is opened and closed 400 times in a minute by a ratchet-wheel with four teeth, revolving 100 times in a minute, which can be increased by increasing the number of revolutions, or by substituting another wheel with one or more additional teeth. As the valve opens 400 times and closes 400 times in a minute there are 400 periods in which the supply of air from the valve box is progressing to a maximum, and 400 other periods in which it is receding to a minimum; so that estimating the escape of air through the mineral as a constant quantity, and the replenishment as a constant but uniformly varied quantity, there are fractional variations in the pressure of the air in the chamber, producing 800 oscillations in the mineral on the sieve bed. When the pressure in the chamber is at the minimum the heavier mineral will fall, and the lighter will fall little or not at all; and when the pressure is at its maximum the lighter will rise, while the heavier will rise little or not at all; and by that means any slight inaccuracy in the pressure of the air medium will be counteracted. At 800 oscillations per minute there will be a separation by density once in each the pressure of the air medium will be counteracted. At 800 oscilla-tions per minute there will be a separation by density once in each 3-100th of a second, approximating closely to the line of 1-40th second in the table, in which interval of time a galena ball 0.5 mm. dia-meter falls a greater distance than a quartz ball 18-90 mm. diameter, the quartz ball being 38 times the diameter of the galena ball; and reversing the order the quartz ball rising in the time a greater distance than the galena ball. The results compare as follows:—

Time in seconds. Diameters of equal falling balls in mm. 1-40 nearly

Whence is apparent the advantage obtainable with air by greater rapidity of stroke obtained in a continuous ascending air current, uniformly varied in pressure, and the inferior results with intermit-

* Oberbergrath at Breslau, Germany.

† This machine—Kroms Dry Ore Separator—was exhibited in operation at Swansea in 1876, on an ere of hornblende, blende, and lead from the Land Mines, in Tuscany. The mineral is lifted intermittently and suddenly, as in the hydraulic ligger, by throats or blasts of compressed sir. The ore bed is composed of rectangular tubes of wire gause with spaces between. The different depths of the mineral layers cause irregularity in working. The ore bed is very wide, and being very shore—only & in, in length—two contrivances are introduced to hold back the mineral and retard its discharge.

a	tz as 8 to 92, as ascertained by the following formula:-
	1 lb. water = 27.7 cubic inches
	1 lb. quartz 27.7 ÷ 2.6 = 10.65
	1 lb. hornblende $27.7 \div 3.3 = 8.4$
	1 lb. blende 27.7 ÷ 4 = 6.94 "
	1 lb mundia 97.5 - 5 - 5.5
	1 lb. tin
	1 lb. galena $27.7 \div 7.5 = 3.69$
	1 lb. coal $27.7 \div 1.3 = 21.30$
	Galena 20 × 3.69 = 73.80 Ouartz 80 × 10.65 = 853
	Quartz $80 \times 10.65 = 852$

COLLIERY WORKING IN BELGIUM.

A correspondent, writing to the Glasgow Herald, says-I took an opportunity whilst in Charleroi of visiting a coal pit in the neighbourhood without seeking an introduction to the proprietors. My object was to make some acquaintance with the men, and get their view of

opportunity whilst in Charleroi of visiting a coal pit in the neighbourhood without seeking an introduction to the proprietors. My object was to make some acquaintance with the men, and get their view of the case without having any bias from the masters. I was not unsuccessful in my effort, for I was fortunate enough to find a very intelligent miner, who was engaged in repairs in the pit during the night-time, and was pleasantly smoking his pipe in the afternoon sun at his cottage door when I came up to him. He told me that wages are very low just now, but that the men thought themselves lucky to have work to do at all. There were 300 persons engaged at the mine, and of these between 40 and 50 were women, the greater number being girls of 17, though some were full-grown women, and even mothers of families. Most of the females work on the bank at shunting the small coal trucks, but some go down with the men. The wages earned by men in collieries and foundries averages, my informant told me, 3 frs. a day, or not more than 16s. a week. Girls and women earn up to a franc and a half, or even a franc and three quarters a day, so that a man with a daughter at work would have his income increased by 50 per cent. I saw a dozen girls at work at the pit mouth, but though they were soiled by their employment they were decent in their behaviour. I heard no evil word and detected no wrong look or gesture. Yet the temptation to looseness of conduct must be very great, for with scarcely an exception they were dressed in male garments, and appeared to be under only slight supervision. My friend the miner assured me that they are on the whole a very decent, hard-working set, and that as soon as they marry and settle in life they try to avoid working at the pits.

I was cordially invited by my miner friend to enter his cottage, which adjoined the pit, and there was introduced to his wife and children. He told me he paid 12 frs. a month for his house, and that some are to be had for less than 10. It contained three rooms, of which

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> SOLICITOR. A. M. BRADLEY, 75, Mark-lane.

> > BANKERS.

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Shares in the latter rose in Two Months from Ten Shillings to Ten Pounds.

SOUTH CREBOR, DEPTH FOR DEPTH, IS PRONOUNCED TO BE THE BETTER MINE.

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Prospectuses sent Post Free on Application.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—
The North-Western Educational Trading Company (Limited).—Capital 20,000L, in shares of 2l. Trading in books, periodicals, stationery, paper, educational works, &c. The subscribers are—E. Jones, Liverpool, 50; W. Gardner, Liverpool, 50; T. Vernon, Derby, 50; A. Cooper, Liverpool, 50; W. Butterworth, Birkenhead, 50; J. Wright, Egremont, 50; A. King, Liverpool, 50; D. Bain, Liverpool, 50; E. Taylor, Liverpool, 50; G. Gill, Liverpool, 1.

The Anglo-Continental Wood Paving Company (Limited).—Capital 20,000l., in shares of 10l. To acquire, work, and use in any part of the world, otherwise than Great Briatin and Ireland, the Channel Isles, and Isle of Man, letters patent for improvements in the construction of pavements. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. R. Grenfell, Windsor; R. Macneil, 186, Cromwellroad; J. Kett, 54, King William-street; W. Stubbs, Blackfriars; J. Moodie Kert, 54, King William-street; W. Midie, 46, Queeu Victoriastreet; T. N. Macneil, 186, Cromwell-road.

Schoffeld's Foundry Company (Limited).—Capital 20,000l., in shares of 10l. To carry on the trade and business of engineers, machinists, brass and iron founders, &c., at Littleborough, Lancashire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—P. H. Schofield, Birkenhead; R. Kay, Heywood; J. Schofield, Littleborough; F. Lisa Schofield, Littleborough; J. H. C. Hill, Littleborough; Elisa Schofield, Littleborough; J. H. C. Hill, Littleborough; Elisa Schofield, Littleborough; Lancashire. The Kempton Estate Company (Limited).—Capital 85,000l., in shares of 100l. To acquire the Kempton Park estate, situate in the parishes of Sundury, Hampton, and Hanworth, in Middlesex; and to build on and otherwise develope the same. The subscribers are—R. D. G. Price, Knighton, 1; A. Cheese, Llandrendod, 2; E. Wood, Rhayader, 1; Cecil Otway, Presteigue, 1; H. M. Evans, Boultibrooke, 1; J. Cranston, King's Acre, 1; W. Wakelin, Presteique, 1. The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

Lancaster-place; John S. Gisborne, 11, London-street; J. B. Wescott, Hackney; H. E. Crozier, Kingston-on-Thames; W. T. Jennings, Brixton; C. J. Minney, 29, Brompton-crescent; L. Swift, 11, Lawrence Pountney-lane, E.C.

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET-WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

During the past week the general tendency of prices has continued upwards, although some shares which had previously advanced heavily have been duller on realisations. But no depression is noticeable, as investors are ready to take advantage of such opportunities, as it is always safe to buy in a dull market. The upward tendency of money is beginning to attract attention, but only a sharp rise would cause the share markets to become depressed; on the other hand, trade requirements are only likely to cause a gradual advance in money, and this would not check the general buoyancy that an improving condition of trade would diffuse.

ments are only likely to cause a gradual advance in money, and this would not check the general buoyancy that an improving condition of trade would diffuse.

In shares of coal and iron companies the movements for the past week comprise advances of 2l. per share on Bolckow Vaughan (A), 2s. 6d. each on Chillington Iron and Scottish Australian; while Nant-y-Glo and Blaina (pref.) have falled is, 3d. The market was quiet all the week, owing to the price of pig-iron declining through speculative operations, but a stronger market being reported for iron yesterday, all shares have come into steady demand again, and prices are rising. The improvement in the iron trade, both in the raw and manufactured departments, shows signs into only of permanency but even of increasing activity. The impetus first received from the American purchases has stimulated the home demand, especially for shipbuilding purposes. That iron, therefore, will go lower is improbable, but that it will be a rising market for some time is equally certain. Great as the American demand now is, that country still stands only seventh in rank among our purchasers of raliway iron, while the requirements of the United States are bound to make it our best customers before long, which will give a great impetus to business. The consumption will far exceed forward to a great extent at the good prices. The Scottish Australian sales for August were 18,565 tons.

The fluctuations in the shares chiefly dealt in this week have been—Benhar from 42s. to 47s. (19de Coal from 88s. to 77s., Monkiand from 52s. 5d. to 55s., ditto (pref.) from 4i. 19s. to 5i. 7s. 5d.; Lochore and Capledrae, 22s. to 25s., nominal; Omos and Cleland, 23s. to 24s. Andrew Knowles and Sons are at 74 dis. Billian, 14; ditto, 5per cent. (pref.), 25 be lockow, Vaughan, A., 67½ to 68; ditto, 8, 35%; ditto (stock), 114½; and ditto 5 per cent. (pref.), 126. Bolckow, Vaughan, A., 67½ to 68; ditto, 58s.; Cardiff and Swansea, 20s.; Consett, 12½ prem.; Charles Cammell and Co., 11 dis.; Darlington from, 114

Syke (fully paid), 12s. East Caradon, 37s. 6d. East Chiverton, 40s. East Lovell, 50s. East Fool, 20. East Romaa Gravels, 15s. Gawton, 7s. 6d. Great Laxey, 19. Gunnislake (Clitters), 25s. to 30s. Herodstoot, 60s. Hingston Down, 7s. 6d. Killitreth, 10s. to 15s. Leadhilis, 70s. to 75s. Marke Valley, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Morfa Du, 17s. Mwyndy, 25s. New Cook's Kitchen, 7½. North Hendre, 6½. Phocenix United, 70s. Pandora, 15s. Penstruthal, 1s. 6d. Prince Patrice, 37s. 6d. Red Rock, 22s. Roman Gravels, 11½. South Condurrow, 14½. South Frances, 10. South Carradon, 25½. South Cordy, 2½. Roman Gravels, 11½. South Condurrow, 14½. South Frances, 10. South Carradon, 25½. South Cordy, 2½. Tankerville, 5 to 5½. Tincroft, 16½. Van Consols and Glyn, 10s. West Pateley Bridge, 55s. West Mary Ann, 12s. 6d. West Basset, 10½. West Stateley Bridge, 55s. West Mary Ann, 12s. 6d. West Basset, 10½. West Frances, 13. Wheal Agar, 5½. Wheal Masset, 30s. Wheal Consols and State Mary Ann, 12s. 6d. West Basset, 10½. West Frances, 13. Wheal Agar, 5½. Wheal States of States

tish are 7s. 6d. higher, both for old and new shares, af 9 to 94%; and 60s. to 70s. respectively; Elluringplan are at 12; Hististo and South Wales, 64%; Gloucester, 7; Metropolitan, 65s. prom.; Midland, 9; Railway Carriage, 52s. 6d.; Swarprices are:—Lawes, 6 to 64; ditto (pref.), 9% to 10; Langdale's, 66s. to 68s.; and Newcastle, 60s. to 70s.

MINING PROPERTIES CONNECTED WITH THE DUKE OF DEVON.

SHIRE'S DRAINAGE SCHEME.—Both the drainage and mining properties are becoming more valuable, and it is believed that holders will be able to realise their shares at many times their present value. Such mines as the Rhydalun, Rhosesmor, Great Hendre, and others well known to be left enormously rich under water, and have now the prospect of being speedily drained by this great scheme, are bound to treble or quadruple in price. The meeting of the Rhosesmor Company is to be held on Oct. 31, and the little of the water in the mine, as, notwithstanding the except Squinning to August lass, it has lowered about 12 yards at the shaft, and is now decreasing at the rate of 10 in. per day. All the shafts and levels are in good order, and also the englues and pilwork, and within a very short notice could be set in motion.

RIO TINTO COPPER COMPANY.—A statement for the first nine months of the current year has been issued by this company, from which it appears that the production has increased and the working costs diminished. The deliveries to customers have increased, and they are in a position to meet an increased demand. The explorations confirm the great wealth of the property, and the directors are preparing to make experiments on a large scale with the new process for utilising sulphides as fuel.

EAST CREBOR.—This is a cost-book mine, and principally held by parties interested in Wheal Crebor, and the same lode, which is valued at about 240t, per fathom, from five points of operation, passes into and through East Crebor, and the fact hat he riches's part of the Wheal Crebor company is for the reality of the parties of the pro

street; T. N. Macneil, 186, Cromwell-road.	31. per share, Clyde Coal 7s. 8d., Glasgow Port Washington (B) 5s., Monkland	tions of a remunerative character.
SCHOFIELD'S FOUNDBY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,0001., in	(pref.) 2s. 5d., Benhar, Marbella, also Omoa and Cleland each 2s., and Ebbw Vale 1s. 3d. The market was quiet all the week, owing to the price of pig-iron declin-	Capital. Dividends. Rate per cent. Description of shares.
shares of 10l. To carry on the trade and business of engineers, ma-	ing through speculative operations, but a stronger market being reported for	Per Paid per annum.
shares of 10t. To carry on the trade and business of engineers, ma-	iron vesterday, all shares have come into steady demand again, and prices are	share, up. Previous, Last. COAL, IRON, STEEL, price.
chinists, brass and iron founders, &c., at Littleborough, Lancashire.	rising. The improvement in the iron trade, both in the raw and manufactured	£ 10£ 8 £ 5 £ 5†Arniston Coal (Limited)
The subscribers (who take one share each) are-P. H. Schofield,	departments, shows signs not only of permanency but even of increasing ac-	10 10 4 nilBenhar Coal (Limited)
Birkenhead; R. Kay, Heywood; J. Schofield, Littleborough; F. J.	tivity. The impetus first received from the American purchases has stimulated	100 60 25s 25s Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. (Lim.)A. 68
Bright, Rochdale; W. Schofield, Littleborough; J. H. C. Hill, Little-	the home demand, especially for shipbuilding purposes. That iron, therefore, will go lower is improbable, but that it will be a rising market for some time is	10 10 10 10 Cairntable Gas Coal (Limited)
borough; Elisa Schofield, Littleborough.	equally certain. Great as the American demand now is, that country still stands	10 104s. April, 1876Chillington Iron (Limited)
THE KEMPTON ESTATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 85,0001.,	only seventh in rank among our purchasers of railway iron, while the require-	10 10 — — Clyde Coal (Limited)
in shares of 1001. To acquire the Kempton Park estate, situate in	ments of the United States are bound to make it our best customers before long.	10 8 nil nilFife Coal (Limited)
in shares of 1006. To acquire the Kempton Tark estate, situated in	which will give a great impetus to business. The consumption will far exceed	10 10 nil nilGlas. Port Washington Iron & Coal (L) B. 75s.
the parishes of Sunbury, Hampton, and Hanworth, in Middlesex;	production, for although additional furnaces are being blown in makers are sold	10 10 Ditto, A
and to build on and otherwise develope the same. The subscribers	forward to a great extent at the good prices. The Scottish Australian sales for	10 10Lochore and Capeldrae (Limited) 24s.
are-R. D. G. Price, Knighton, 1; A. Cheese, Llandrendod, 2; E.	August were 16,866 tons. The fluctuations in the shares chiefly dealt in this week have been—Benhar	10 10 nil nil Marbella Iron Ore (Limited) 44s. 10 10 nil nil Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited) 56s.
Wood, Rhayader, 1; Cecil Otway, Presteigue, 1; H. M. Evans,	from 42s. to 47s., Clyde Coal from 88s. to 77s., Monkland from 52s. 6d. to 56s.,	10 10 nil nil Monkland Iron and Coal (Limited) 56s. 10 10 nil nil Ditto, Guaranteed Preference 5½
Boultibrooke, 1; J. Cranston, King's Acre, 1; W. Wakelin, Pres-	ditto (pref.) from 4l. 19s. to 5l. 7s. 6d.; Lochore and Capledrae, 22s. to 25s., no-	100100 nil nil Nant-y-Glo & Blaina Ironworks pref. (L) 23
teique, 1.	minal: Omos and Cleland, 23s, to 24s. Andrew Knowles and Sons are at 714 dis.	6 6 nil nil Omoa & Cleland Iron & Coal (L. & Red.) 234
THE LIBERAL LAND CORPORATION (Limited).—Capital 100,0001.,	Bilbao, 14; ditto, s'per cent. (pref.), 28. Bolckow, Yaughan, A, 57½ to 63; ditto, B, 33½; ditto (stock), 114½; and ditto 5 per cent. (pref.), 19½. Chillington, 85s.; Cardiff and Swansea, 20s.; Consett, 12½ prem.; Charles Cammell and Oo.	1 1 15 15 Scottish Australian Mining (Lim)
in shares of 5l. To acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands,	B, 36%; ditto (stock), 114%; and ditto 5 per cent. (pref.), 19%. Chillington,	1 10s 15 Ditto, New 17s. 6d.
in shares of bt. To acquire by purchase of otherwise any rands,	85s.; Cardiff and Swansea, 20s.; Consett, 1234 prem.; Charles Cammell and Co.,	Stock100 nil nilShotts Iron 70
estates, &c. letting, leasing, or otherwise disposing of the same;	11 dis.; Darlington Iron, 11¼ dis.; Ebbw Vale, 6l. 16s. 3d. to 6l. 18s. 9d.; Great Western, 35s.; John Bagnall and Sons, 15s.; John Brown and Company, 19 dis.;	COPPER, SOLPHUR, TIN. 4 4 Canadian Copper and Sulphur (Lim.) 11s.
developing, improving, building, &c. The subscribers (who take	Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre, 98; Marbella, 43s. 9d. to 46s. 3d.; Mersey, 47s. 6d. dis.;	4 4 — Canadian Copper and Sulphur (Lim.) 11s. 10 7 72s 6dl 60s.l* Cape Copper (Limited)
one share each) are-E. G. Sewell, Portslade; E. Wright, Lower	Muntz's Metal, 121/4; Nant-y-Glo and Blains (pref.), 22 to 23; Newport Abercarn,	1 1 nil nil Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Lim) 28a 6d.
Edmonton; H. W. Dunn, Southwark; E. H. Smith, Kennington;	5: Parkgate, 6 dis.; Pelsall, 6¼ dis.; Rhymney, 21; Sandwell Park, 16; Sheep-	1 15s nil nil Ditto, New
W. H. Scott, Lambeth; H. E. Scutts, Peckham; C. Wild, 821, Old	bridge 20 dis. Staveley, A. 17 prem. : ditto, C. 77: and ditto, D. 12%. South	10 9% nil hil Huntington Copper and Sulphur (Lim.). 40s.
Kent-road.	Wales, 50s.; Thorp's Gawber Hall, 25s. to 35s.; Tredegar, B, 20; Ulverston, 80s.;	4 4 — Panulcillo Copper (Limited) 65s.
THE TRADERS' WHOLESALE STORES (Limited).—Capital 100,000l.,	West Cumberland, 81/4; Whitehaven, 85s.	10 10 nil nil Rio Tinto (Limited)
	In shares of foreign copper and lead companies the tendency of prices is upwards. On the week Rio Tinto 5 per cent. have advanced 3l. per share; Cape,	20 20 7 Ditto, 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds£19 1s. 3d.
in shares of 11. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail in	15s.; Panulcillo, 7s. 6d.; Rio Tinto 7 per cent., 6s. 3d.; ditto (shares), 5s.; and	100100 5 5 Do., 5 p. ct. Mor. Deb. (8p. Con. Bds.) 82 10 10 17½ 16½[Tharsis Copper and Sulphur (Limited) 28%
all branches of trade, both British and foreign, and to open branches	Yorke Peninsula (preference), 1s. 3d.: while Tharsis are reduced 23s, 9d.: ditto	10 7 17½ 16½I Ditto, New
of trade both at home and abroad. The subscribers (who take one	Yorke Peninsula (preference), 1s. 3d.; while Tharsis are reduced 23s. 9d.; ditto (new), 7s. 6d.; and Cauadian, 2s. 9d. Owing to the rise in copper Tharsis rose to	1 1 Yorke Peninsula Mining (Limited) 5s.
share each) are-S. F. Porter, 164, Gresham House; M. M. Bruce,	30%, but on realisations went back to 28%. The Carmaux Mines declared a divi-	1 1 Ditto, 15 per cent. Guaranteed Pref 16s. 3d.
Honor Oak; G. Clark Medd, 29, Cawley-road; A. Money, 49, King-	dend of 30 francs per share, payable November 3. The mine reports from the Cape Company are favourable. The report to be submitted at the Yorke Penin-	GOLD, SILVER.
street; W. W. Head, Fleet-lane; A. Talbot, 179, Regent-street; W.	Cape Company are favourable. The report to be submitted at the Yorke Penin-	1 1 — — Australasian Mines Investment (Lim.) 5s. 5 5 10s 7s. 6d Richmond Mining (Limited)
Kent, 9, Wormwood-street, E.C.	sufa meeting on October 28, which is referred to below, is very satisfactory, and it is clear there is a good probability of some return on the preference shares.	5 5 10s 9
THE ESTATES AND BUILDINGS IMPROVEMENT AND INVESTMENT	The last report also from the mines shows they continue to open out very well,	OIL.
	and there is no doubt either of their permanency or profitableness with a reason-	10 814 — 9Broxburn Oil (Limited)
Association (Limited).—Capital 500,000l., in shares of 10l. To	able price for copper. The ore returns are 105 tons of 17 per cent, shipped; on	10 7 5 5Dalmeny Oil (Limited)
acquire on lease or otherwise any lands or buildings. To erect build-	hand, 276 tons of 14% per cent.; 400 tons smalls of 5 per cent.; and 1400 tons	1 1 15 20Oakbank Oil (Limited)
ings, houses, &c., and to carry on the business of a land and building	dredge ore of 5 per cent. English and Australian are at 32s. 6d. Linares, 5. New Quebrada, 53s. 8d. New Tharsis, 71/2. Rio Tinto 5 per cent., 821/2. Yorke	1 5s. 15 20 Ditto 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s. 10s.
company in all its branches. The subscribers (who take one share	Peninsula, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; ditto (preference), 15s. to 17s. 6d.	10 10 Ditto, B Deferred
each) are—R. Widenham, Wilton-road; P. Keating, 8, Old Jewry;	In shares of home mines, the tin mines continue to attract most attention,	10 10 — Ditto, B Deferred
W. R. Johnson, 37, Walbrook; C. E. Andrew, 7, Great Coram-street;	owing to the standards being raised further 4l. per ton. This has caused con-	MISCELLANEOUS.
J. Mason, 61, Moorgate-street; W. H. Scott, 54, Windsor-road, Hollo-	siderable excitement, but shares in the leading mines will, no doubt, go much	50 25 5 London & Glasgow Engineering & Iron
way; W. A. Cuthbertson, 3, St. Michael's-alley.	higher. Lead seems also to have taken a good upward turn, and shares in pro-	8hipbuilding (Limited)
THE SHIPS' ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital	ductive mines should be secured without delay. Dubby Syke Mine is sinking	7 7 5 nilPhospho Guano (Limited)
	now, and have already got indications of a vein. According to the agent's report the reserves at South Darren are estimated at 1600 tons of lead ore, or equal, at	7 7 5 nll Phospho Guano (Limited) 5½ 10 10 5 Soottish Wagon (Limited) 9 10 4 5 5 Ditto, New
10,0001., in shares of 51. To carry on the manufacture and sale of electric,		A T-4
pneumatic, mechanical, and other machinery, whether for the pur-		I amount a constant a constant a con at mountain
pose of telegraphy or for any other. The subscribers (who take one	have been firm from 25s, to 30s. Assheton are at 12s, 6d. Bedford United, 12s.	NOTE The shows hats of mines and adamsty associations are as full as can
share each) are-W. J. Oliver, 3, Blomfield-terrace; C. Winch, 4,	Cook's Kitchen, \$2s. 6d. Caron, 12s. 6d. Carn Brea, 55. Dolcoath, 54. Dubby	ascertained, Scotch companies only being inserted, or those in which Scotch in-
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restors are interested. In the event of any being omitted, and parties desiring a quotation for them, and such information as can be ascertained from time to time to be inserted in these lists, they will be good enough to communicate the name of the company, with any other particulars as full as possible.

J. Grant Maclean, Stock and Share Broker.

Post Office Buildings, Stirling, Oct. 23.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1. ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Ten years ago the weekly information which had previously been published for a great number of years in WATSON BROTHERS' Mining Circular was transferred to the columns of the Mining Jeurnal, with the following announcement; which is now reproduced in consequence of the numerous letters and enquiries handed to them of late in reply to one which appeared in the Journal on the Clementina Wine

ABERLLYN.—Blende 50 tons, sold at 3l. 10s. per ton = 175l., which leaves a profit on the month. In a few days a stone-breaker will go to work, which will lessen the cost and enable the returns to be increased. The blende in this mine has been estimated at 12,000l., increased. The blende in this mine his been estimated at 12,000t, and besides this few mines have a better prospect for lead, which may be met with any day. But there seems to be an objection to high priced shares, and we have received several communications asking to have the shares made into 1t. each, but this can only be done if advisable at a general meeting. At present there are only 2560 shares of 10t. each, and if made into 25,600 of 1t. each, we are 2560 shares of 10*l*. each, and if made into 25,600 of 1*l*. each, we are told there would be a large business doing in them at a good premium now that mines are so active. The vendor of this property holds half the mine, having relied on its *success* for his remuneration, and if he has no objection to the subdivision of shares, it might possibly be carried out.

PRNSTRUTHAL.—We understand a prospectus has been sent out to all old shareholders, that the mine has been divided into two, and that applications to a large extent have been realised.

ARENDAL COPPER will, of course, like many other things, be benefited by the rise in copper, and shares have risen. The mine is in Sweden, and it is estimated there are above 2000 tons of copper ore broken. A cargo has just arrived in England of 12½ per cent. regulus, 20 per cent.

SOUTH FRANCES.—We have received several communications, and was of an unfavourable character, to account for the present de-

some of an unfavourable character, to account for the present de-pression in shares, but we may be in a position to say more about

some of an unfavourable character, to account for the present depression in shares, but we may be in a position to say more about me mine shortly.

Since the excitement commenced in shares, we have been overwhelmed with letters and telegrams asking our advice in regard to different properties and mines, and to name such as we can recommend for a rise. We take the opportunity, therefore, of again stating—first, that we do not recommend mines for mere market operations.—Secondly, that we cannot always be right in such a changeable property; and, thirdly, that we always recommend a division of risks in half-a-dozen mines to ensure success. The list we made a short time ago have risen over 500 per cent. The great tin mines have gone up too fast, not by real buying to any extent, but by jobbing, and there may be a reaction. Crebors we still place as the best to buy. D'Eresby Mountain can be had at little more than half the old price, and should be bought. So should Aberllyn, which is doing well, and may be divided into a smaller number of shares. Arendals may improve; so may Santa Barbara, South Darren, Parys Mountain, East Caradon, Herodsfoot; these are all in a forward state, and some have risen lately. Of course many mines will arise around Wheal Crebor, large premiums will be asked, and caution required. We have not taken up, or joined in taking up, any sett, but have taken some shares in East Crebor, because it is on the run of the Crebor lodes; made large returns shallow, and has fine prospects, if properly worked. The shaft is down 77 fms., and must have cost thousands of pounds to the old party, and the present have the benefit of it.

Beyond the 600t. in hand, we should think 2s. per share more will be required during the next 12 months, and if the junction of the lodes is met by that time, shares may reach a high price. And for this, if purchased by "Enquirer," shares should be held. But it is impossible for ns to say whether they will go beyond or below present quotations. The secretary is Mr. H. L. Phill

We estimated the ore for sale at Crebor at 700*l*., according to the standard at which the last ore sold; but it has realised 842*l*. 17s. The last ore from the old lode was $5\frac{1}{6}$ produce, and brought 3*l*. 3s 9d. The present was $5\frac{1}{8}$, and brought 3*l*. 7s. The ore from the new lode (39 tons) brought 7*l*. 17s. per ton. This sampling, as we have said before, was raised without a single stope, and most of it before the late discovery was made.

late discovery was made.

New Cook's Kitchen is a copper mine, chiefly held in Cornwall; the shares were unsaleable a short time ago at 1l., and are now 8l.

New Cook's Kitchen is a copper mine, chiefly held in Cornwall; the shares were unsaleable a short time ago at 11., and are now 81.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18.—There is not quite so much doing in tin shares, and market rather easier. Crebor, East Grebor, and South Darren chiefly in demand. Carn Brea. 50 to 55; Dolcouth. 47½ to 50; East Lovell, 2½ to 3½; South Condurrow, 14 to 15; South Frances, 9½ to 9½; Thirrorft, 15 to 17; West Basset, 10 to 11; West Frances, 12 to 14A Agor, 4½ to 5; Basset, 2 to 3½; Grenville, 5 to 5½; Kitty (St. Ages) 2½ to 3; Peror, 15½ to 17½; Unv, 1½ to 2; Crebor, 5 to 5½; East Crebor, 35b. to 35s.; South Darren, 2 to 3; Roman Gravels, 12 to 12½; Van, 21 to 22; Great Laxey, 18 to 16; Leadhills, 4 to 4½; East Caradon, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Mellanear, 3½ to 4; Parys Copper, 15s. to 18s.; West Seton, 37½ to 42½; West Tolgus, 24 to 26; Marke Valley, 22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Devon Great Consols, 4½ to 5½; East Cordon, 19 to 21; Thicroft, 15 to 17; East Lovell, 2½ to 3; West Frances, 12 to 14; Peevor, 16 to 17; Grenville, 5 to 6½; Roman Gravels, 11½ to 12; South Darren, 2½ to 3½; Tankerville, 5½ to 6½; West Chiverton, 5 to 5½; Ront Pol., 19 to 21; Thicroft, 15 to 17; East Lovell, 2½ to 3; West Frances, 12 to 14; Peevor, 16 to 17; Grenville, 5½ to 6½; West Chiverton, 5 to 5½; Van, 21 to 23; Herodafoot, 2¾ to 3½; Leadhills, 4 to 4½; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; West Assheton, 20s. to 35s.; Parys Copper, 18s. to 18s; East Crebor, 25s. to 35s.; Crebor, 5 to 5½; Roman Gravels, 11½ to 12; East Caradon, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; West Seton, 37½ to 42½; East Caradon, 47s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; West Seton, 37½ to 42½; East Caradon, 55s. to 35s.; Crebor, 5 to 5½; Care Copper, 30 to 31; Arundal, 4 to 5; Richmond, 9 to 9½.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21.—Market firmer for copper shares tin stock weaker. Crebor, 5 to 5½; East Caradon, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; West Seton, 37½ to 42½; East Caradon, 50 to 55; Dolcoath, 47½ to 52½; East Lovell, 2½ to 25; Mellanear, 3½ to 4; Cara Brea, 50 to 55; Colco's Kitchen, 3 to 34; Devon Great Consol, 4½ to 5; Eas

an advance. Carn Brea, 52½ to 55; Dolcoath, 50 to 55, ex div.; South Condurrow, 14½ to 15½; South Frances, 5½ to 10½; Tincroft, 16 to 17; West Frances, 12 to 14; Agar, 5½ to 6½; Basset, 3½ to 4; Grenville, 5 to 5½; Peevor, 15½ to 16½ Great Laxe, 17½ to 16½; Great Laxe, 17½ to 16½; Great Care, 17½ to 15½; South Darren, 2½ to 2½; West Chiverton, 5 to 5½; Leadhills, 3 to 11½; South Darren, 2½ to 2½; West Chiverton, 5 to 5½; Leadhills, 3 to 3½; Herodafoot, 2½ to 3½; Cheoper, 4½ to 5; Devon Great Consols, 4½ to 5; East Caradon, 2½ to 2½; Mellanear, 3½ to 4; Marke Valley, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; East Orebor 25s. to 30s.; Parys Copper, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Arendal, 4 to 55; Cape Copper, 30 to 53; Don Pedro, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Flagstaff, 5s. to 10s.; Richmond, 5½ to 5¾; Santa Barbara, 35s. to 40s.

MR. WILLIAM H. H. WATSON, DEALER in RAILWAY STOCKS and MINING SHARES at net market prices, of the day.

Address: W. H. H. WATSON, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY. CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

There has been a more quiet week on the Mining Market, a natural sequence of the moderate excitement of the previous weeks. This is a very healthy sign, and not at all to be regretted. The metal markets are firm, and although tin is a little easier it will doubtless be considerably higher. Lead is very steady, and will soon again show an advance. In tin mines, Carn Brea, Tincroft, Peevor, South Frances, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Dolcoath, Killifreth, East Lovell, Wheal Jane, and a few others have been mostly dealt in. The dividend at Peevor was 16s.—a most satisfactory dividend. With tin at the present price this would give a return of 12 per cent at 20¢, per share; but tin will probably be higher, and this would be extra profit to Wheal Peevor. Shares are now 16, 16½. East Lovell looks very promising, and the shares should be a capital speculation at 3 to 3½. No call is expected at the next meeting. The Penstruthal Mines have been sold by the liquidators for 1100½, and the property has been divided into three companies, two of which are now introduced to the public. North Penstruthal and Penstruthal are each divided into 6000 shares, on the Cost-book Principle. The shares are offered at 10s. per share, the whole of which is to go towards developing the mines, no promotion money whatever being charged. Investors thus have an opportunity of taking shares under the most favourable circumstances. The Gwennap district has been a wonderful district, and the operations now being continued at North Penstruthal and Penstruthal with the aid of boring machines, and capable, energetic, and economical management will almost certainly add to its wealth and fame. It is expected that all the shares will be immediately subscribed for, so that intending applicants must not delay. Both North Busy and Wheal Jane shares should not be lost sight of; a fine stone of tin from the former mine is to be seen at this office from the lode in the bottom of the deep adit.

There has not been so much business in Creborand P

ent price.

Stock Exchange markets have not been so active, but there have been several uctuations in home and Canadian railways, Eries, Atlantics, &c.

Old Broad-street, Oct. 24.

THE WEEK

GENERAL MARKETS.—Markets still keep firm, though without any very marked rise in prices this week, the prospect of dearer money tending to check further improvement for the moment. Among English railways London and North-Western, Caledonian, North British, and Great Western are higher, but most of the other lines show a slight decline. The traffic returns were decidedly more favourable this week. American railways still attract a good deal of attention, though the fluctuations have not been so wide. Canadian and Grand Trunk are a little dull. There is nothing very important to notice in foreign stocks; there has been a good deal of business done in Egyptians, which are rather better for the week. Among foreign railway securities Mexican Railway Preference shares are in demand, and have risen considerably in value. The funds are steady. Mines have been very active, and copper and lead mines of low price in demand. Tin shares are rather weaker,—W. H. H. WATSON, 1, St. St. Michaels-ailey, Cornhill, E.C., Friday Morning, Oct. 24.

CWM DWYFOR.—At the meeting on Wednesday it was resolved to complete the trial of the Bryn Arian property.

NORTH PENSTRUTHAL AND PENSTRUTHAL NEW COMPANIES (Cost-book), each in 6000 shares. Mr. E. Ashmead, of Cornhill, informs us that the shares are being rapidly subscribed for, and the shareholders in the old company are freely responding to the offer made them to join the new companies. Mr. Waddington, on behalf of the liquidators, has issued two detailed circulars, copies of which were on Tuesday posted to all the members of the liquidating company. It is hoped all will take advantage of the offer made. Owing to the number of holders in the old company, and the necessity of acting without loss of time, no further offer

can be made. Any who from change of residence, &c., may not have received the circulars should communicate with Mr. Ashmead, and not lose the advan-tage of obtaining an allotment.

SENTEIN SILVER-LEAD AND BLENDE MINE.

Sing.—On Sept. 29 I again went through the above-named mine and thoroughly examined it. Since my first and last visit I find that the levels have been extended several fathoms on the ledds westerly. In I first visited the use I preceive no failing off; they continue, as when I is a second to the preceive of the preceive in the ledd of No. 4 St. Bugine, which is in a mass of ore, and in the end which has been abundantly, particularly that (the bottom one) in the back of No. 4 St. Bugine, which is in a mass of ore, and in the end which has been actually an experiment of the preceive in the preceive in

EAST CHIVERTON.

Sib.—This mine has been a long drag, still if the report be correct that the lode in the mine is the same as the one in West Chiverton our patience will be rewarded one day I have not a doubt. But can any practical miner unconnected with the mine assure the shareholders that the lode is reported the "West Chiverton lode?" If any independent mining authority could answer this question in the affirmative he would probably set at rest any doubt existing on the question, and would greatly oblige—

A VERY OLD SHAREHOLDER.

DOLCOATH.—At the meeting, on Monday, the new stamps engine, supplied by Messrs. Holman Brothers, Camborne, was inspected. The engine, which is said to be a model of perfection, has a 28-in. cylinder with a 9-ft. stroke, was put in by Mr. John Dally, working engineer of the mine (who has also constructed part of it), under the superintendence of Mr. Loam, engineer, Liskeard.

Petitions have been presented to the High Court of Justice for the winding-up of the Mutual Society and the Patent Lignc-Mineral Paving Company.

SOUTH

WHEAL CREBOR,

LIMITED.

These Shares are being rapidly taken up.

The Mine adjoins Wheal Crebor, Shares in which rose from 15s. to £10 in a few weeks.

Several rich Copper Lodes traverse the South Crebor Sett, from which large returns can be made.

We can only undertake to supply Shares at par, if applied for direct to us on or before Tuesday, the 28th inst., after which date none will be offered except at a premium.

These Shares are fully paid, with no further liability whatever.

For Shares at parviz., £1 each—immediate application should be made to

MESSRS. ENDEAN & CO.,

85, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

BANKERS:

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER. LOTHBURY.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERLLYN.—John Roberts, Oct. 22: The valley cross-cut is passing through a nice looking lode. There are nice patches of blende, with gossan and spots of lead. The ground in the No. 2 cross-cut is mixed with a great deal more sulphur, and more like the approach to the lode. The stope at No. 2, on the large lode, is much the same as it has been for blende, but there has been this week more lead than has been for blende, but there has been this week more lead than has been before. We are taking down the lode in the stope on the shale, which is worth about 2 tons of blende to the fathom. The winze directly under this stope is still rather poor and hard, but in the rise at the deep stilt, or No. 3, there is a lode worth for blende 2 tons to the fathom. We have got down the stonebreaker from the top of the mountain, and no time shall be lost in fixing it in its place. Whilst we are doing this we shall be obliged to suspend crushing for a short time.

BEDFORD UNITED.—R. Goldsworthy, Oct. 9: Setting Report: To drive the 138 east, by four men, at 10. 15s, per fathom; the lode has been taken down, and is at present worth 64, per fathom.—I expect an improvement in this level shortly. Two stopes in the back of this level, at 44. 15s. and 44, per fathom respectively; they are each worth 104. per fathom. To drive east at the 127, by six men, at 11. 10s, per fathom. Two pitches, to four men, at 11s. and 12s. tribute.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, P. Vian, Oct. 18; The lode in the Blue Burrow shaft is without much change, it is yielding some tinstuff, but not of much value. A stope below the 30, west of the shaft, is worth 84, per fathom, and one to the east 64, per fathom. The lode in the 30 east end is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and although of a promising appearance is poor.

BODIDBIS.—H. Hotchkins, Oct. 18; In the 45 cross-cut, driving towards Creigiog lode, we have intersected a joint containing a nice mixture of lead ore. According to my dialling we are now about the point at which I expect the lode, so I think th

being very solid.—Meadow Shaft: The work here preparatory to sinking the shaft below the 80 is progressing favourably, and the fine weather is much in our favour.

— Oct. 22: Macs-y-pwll Lode: The 80 east is going forward upon the footwall of the lode, wherein there is a good mixture of blende and other mineral compounds. The ground keeps tight, and progress somewhat slow; but we shall in a few yards driving get into the soft ore-bearing ground, from which we are now breaking excellent lead in the levels above. In the 45 cross-cut we are not sufficiently advanced to say whether the joint intersected last week actually belongs to the Creigiog lode. It is good lodey-looking ground, with beautiful cubes of lead in the end. We are getting on well at Meadow shaft, and taking advantage of the fine weather both for this work, and the making of the new road. Dressing of ore is proceeding steadily.

BWLCH UNITED.—N. Bray, Oct. 18: During the month the men have been cutting ground for lodge, but to facilitate the time and cost of its completion I have had the shaft divided and cased to the 100, and the machine applied to draw the stuff for the further enlargement of the lodge. I had intended as soon as this was done to cross-cut at a right angle to the lodge, but seeing that it is the intention of the directors to use a rock-drill I intend to alter the drivage-obliquely towards the lode so as to make the level more suitable for such machinery. The lode in the 70, driving east of Ritchie's shaft, still maintains its size and promising character, composed of Ritchie's shaft, still maintains its size and promising character, composed of Ritchie's shaft, still maintains its size and promising character, composed of Ritchie's shaft, still maintains its size and promising character. Composed of Ritchie's shaft, still maintains its size and promising character, composed of Ritchie's shaft, still maintains its size and promising character. Our section of Ritchie's shaft, still maintains its size and promising character. Our sect

the shaft and levels, and as far as we can see the lode looks very well. The last workers dug down as far as they could under water in the bottom of the level, leaving but very likile exposed dry. All the ground in the good is taken away, so this we purpose forthwith to divide and case down the shaft for vinding, cutting a plat at the bottom, and cutting down the shaft below the level, as it is now too 'COMBMARTN'—John Comer, Oct. 23: In the 12, driving south-east 'of vinze, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, yielding 5 cwts. of good sliver-lead ore per tahom. In the same level, north-west of winze, the lode is small and poor, it is soon get through it, and that the lode will again improve. The fode in the north-west aid until gain improve. The fode in the north-west aid until sea on the property of the same level, may large, containing large boils of quarts inter-inted with lead, blende, and mundic throughout the whole width of the lode. The property of the week, and the end is now in a nice channel of kills with seams of quarts and priary joints, from which we think the lode is close at hand. We are the same and the walling of the shaft. There is no change to report in the staking and the walling of the shaft. There is no change to report in the staking and the walling of the shaft. There is no change to report in the staking and the walling of the shaft. There is no change to report in the staking and the walling of the shaft. There is no change to report in the staking and the walling of the shaft. There is no change to report in the staking and the walling of the shaft. There is no change to report in the staking and the walling of the shaft property of the shaft is down if mas 3 ft. 1 should think the best way to deal with this at present would be for the contractors to take on the full complement of men they engaged to shak with (twelve), and get the thing down as the down of the shaft of the s

railway shaft, sinking below the 175, our progress is very satisfacsory. In the 17 east the lode (5 ft. wide being carried) is worth 5 tons of copper ore, or 15f., and 5 tons of copper ore, or 16f., and 3 tons of mundle per fathom. In the 175 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of copper ore, or 6f., and 3 tons of mundle per fathom. At the 180 east the north part of the lode, referred to in last report, has been cut through, proving it to be altogether 6 ft. wide, and of a promising character, being composed of very fine capel, quartz, peach, prian, and copper ore; worth 2 tons (or 6f.) and 5 tons of mundle per fathom. Ground is now being cut for plat preparatory to sinking a winze below on the course thereof.

DUBBY SYKE.—William Vipond, Oct. 17: The walling of the shaft is now branch in the bottom continuings the sinking in the whin; the vein or branch in the bottom continuing the sinking in the whin; the vein or branch in the bottom continues much as usual—very kindly looking barytes, with spots of ore, but not to value. There is no water in this shaft to cause them any trouble worth maming.

EAST ORAVEN MOOR.—D. Williams, Oct. 23: In the 54, west of new shaft, the vein is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. A stope in the back of the level is worth 24 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. In the end of the cross-cut south, from the 42 to the parallel veins, we are driving south-east upon the vein to reach the junction of the same with the other veins. In the 56 west the vein is improving, being being upwards of 3 ft. wide, and producing good awing most proving in the parallel veins, we are driving south-east upon the vein is the mill in course of smelting, and the other 25 tons is cleansed and ready for carting.

EAST OARREN.—The 104 fm. level, east of cross-cut, has been driven during

is aving work for dressing. It have the pleasure of informing you that the 100 tons of ore promised at the annual meeting, held on Aug. 20, is now ready, 55 tons of which is at the mill in course of smelting, and the other 25 tons is cleansed and ready for carting.

EAST DARREN.—The 104 fm. level, east of cross-cut, has been driven during the past month 2 fms. 2 ft., in a lode 3 ft. wide, yielding from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; but the lode in the present end has become less productive—now yielding from 8 to 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 22, west of cross-cut, has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft. in a lode much disordered and unproductive, while the lode in the winze sinking under this level is 1½ yard wide, yielding 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The 92, cast of cross-cut, on south part of lode, has been driven 1 fm. 3 ft. in a lode 3 ft. wide, yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and in stoping over this level the lode has become soft and poor. The 80, cast of Taylor's shaft, has been driven 1 fm. 1 ft., and is not yet through the cross-course, which is now showing spots of lead. The tribute pitches and stopes throughout the mine are not, on the whole, looking so well, the lode in being out and worked upon under the 80 fm. level not being anything near so productive as wrought upon and worked away above until completely cut ont by the fat. The machinery is in fair working order; the drawing of orestuff has been hindered by a breakage frequently of the chain, but is now with the dressing pushed forward with all vigour, and we hope to be able to sample on Tuesday next 45 tons of silver-lead ore.

EAST LONGSTONE—H. Harris, Oct. 22: We have made fair progress in driving the adit to the east and west lode. The ground is still hard, but we hope very soon to meet the lode, when you may expect good returns of lead.

EAST VAN.—Wm. Williams, Oct. 22: In driving south-west upon the cross-course from engine-shaft we have got through the breasthead. The lode in the 107 cross of carbonate of

the 105 east of winze is worth 94, per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the same level, west of said winze, are worth 102, per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 105 are worth 124, per fathom. The part of the lode carried in the 95 east is yielding 4 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom. All other points are without change.

GREAT LAXEY.—W. H. Rowe, Oct. 22: After a careful examination of every point of importance throughout both sections of the mine I beg to hand you of the tollowing report. It is now pretty certain the 24? end driving north of the Welsh shaft has reached the commencement of the first run of ore ground, where the lode is improving both in character and value, and at present worth 137, per fathom. There is no change to notice in the sinking of the Welsh shaft, now 5 ms. below this level. From being quite dead, the lode in the 235 south appears to be opening out again, and composed of healthy looking spar, which is also strongly mixed throughout with copper and a little blende. We have cross-cut the lode to the full width in the 235 end north, and now resumed driving upon the most productive part; worth chiefly for blende 154, per fathom. One of the stopes in roof is worked, nearly to the silide, and to comparatively poor ground. For the present we have transferred these men to some good ore ground in the roof of the 200. Just at present the 220 end north is not so productive as it has been of late, now worth 244, per fathom. Until the 235 end is further driven and has drained the ground, we have temporarily suspended sinking the winze in the 220, and put these men to stope a rich piece of ground in the sole of the 200, worth for lead and blende 401, per fathom. There is a strong sparry lode in the 210 end north, but not having recently proved its full width we cannot at present state its value.—Dumbell's: The sinking of this shaft below the 215 has recently been resumed, and we hope soon to have it deep enough for a new level. We have stopped driving the 215 end north for the present to pr

Delivery of the ore going on. I expect we shall have about 50 bings off this week end.

— William Vipond, Oct. 22: The south end of the 30 fathom level, on No. 1, has improved very much this week. In breaking fairly into the thing that came in from the west side, at the end of last week, we find it worth 10 tons of ore per fathom. The end is a mass of ore and famp at present. The north end is easier for driving, but we have no more ore in it yet. The sump at the foot of the incline is progressing. The men think they touched the plate with the last shot fired last night. We see nothing more yet in the cross-cut from the rise. I expect we shall about finish the delivery of the ore (40 tons) this week. GRIFFIN.—The first parcel of lead ore was sold on Oct. 20, 18 tons, at 101. 3s. 6d. per ton. The progress at all points satisfactory.

HERODSFOOT.—P. Temby, Oct. 23: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 205 is without much alteration, still producing rich stones of lead ore. The 205 end north has a little improved, now worth from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fathom—a very kindly lode. All the other ends, stopes, and pitches are of the same value as last reported. On the whole we are looking very well. Our sampling will take place next week, and we shall have just the same quantity as the last ampling.

walte as last reported. On the work and we shall have just the same quantity as the last sampling.

HINGSTON DOWN.—T. Richards, Oct. 22: In the deep adit level driving east there are still the same very promising appearances, and the lode is producing a little rich black and yellow copper ore. In the deep adit south another branch copper ore, with same underlie as the former branch reported on last week (northward).

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, Oct. 23: No change has taken place here worthy of remark since my report of the 18th instant.

LLANRWSL.—Robert Knapp, Oct. 23: The rise men are still engaged in clearing their stuff. The winze is not yet communicated with the rise, but the ground is nearly apent, and will be holed shortly. The lode at the 10 is improving. This is a point of great importance, and adds greatly to its value, both intrinsically and prospectively.

LOVELL (THE).—Joseph Prisk, Oct. 23: The lode in the 40 east is 9 ft. wide, and opening out wider as we advance; it is worth 18t. per fathom, and is the most masterly lode we have had in the mine for a considerable time. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 is 9 ft. wide, worth 13t. per fathom. We are drawing some quite as rich tinstuff from here to-day as we had in the Howana shaft some two years since. I am pleased to say our prospects are exceedingly good.

winze sinking below the 40 is 9 ft. wide, worth 18f. per fathom. We are drawing some quite as rich tinstuff from here to-day as we had in the Hownan shaft some two years since. I am pleased to say our prospects are exceedingly good.

MARKE VALLEY.—William George, James Stenlake, Oct. 18: We beg to hand you the following setting report:—The 30 fm. level, to be driven west, by six men, at 94. 10s. per fathom; the lode here although smaller than usual is still very promising. The four men employed in the stope below the 80 on south part of Rosedown lode have to secure the horse of ground standing between this and the old workings on Marke's lode; consequently this stope has not been set to-day. To stope the back of the 50 on Rosedown lode, by four men, at 24. 10s. per fathom; yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. To stope the back of the 50 on Rosedown lode, by four men, at 24. 10s, per fathom; yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. Two onen continue stripping down the north part of the lode as previously reported. To stope the back of the 40 fm. level, by four men, at 32. 10s. per fathom; yielding 3 tons per fathom. To rise from the stope in the back of the 40, by four men (to be carried 12 ft. long), at 32. 10s. per fathom; yielding for length 3 tons per fathom. To stope the back of the 50, by four men, at 42, per fathom; yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. To drive cross-cut south at the 10, by two men, at 32. 10s. per fathom. To stope the back of the 10 fm. level, by four men, at 34. 10s. per fathom; To stope the back of the 10 fm. level, by four men, at 37. 10s. per fathom; To stope the back of the 10 fm. level, by four men, at 38. 10s. per fathom. To stope the back of the 10 fm. level, by four men, at 37. 10s. per fathom; To drive cross-cut south at the 10, by two men, at 37. 10s. per fathom. To stope the back of the 10 fm. level, by four men, at 37. 10s. per fathom; To drive cross-cut south at the 10, by two men, at 37. 10s. per fathom. To stope the back of the 10 fm. level, by four men, at 37. 10s. per fathom; To

of are per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The winze in bottom of this level is still worth 4 tons of are per fathom, but we have met with water, and shall have to suspend the sinking for a short time until the 90 is further advanced to drain it. The lode in the 80, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100, west of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100, west of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, and looking promising to improve. The lode in the 100, east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. There is no change in the ground at Gundry's shaft, and in about another month this lift will be down to the required depth for driving a 100 fm. level.—Skip Shaft. But we occasionally meeting with mineralised crossings, and the ground continues to be very congenial for copper. The lode in the 70 cross-cut, south of this shaft, but are occasionally meeting with mineralised crossings, and the ground continues to be very congenial for copper. The lode in the 100, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of copper and the ores. All the stopes in the mine are looking very very well, and yielding quite equal to any former report. We sampled yesterday (computed) 533 tons of copper ore.

MINERAL CORPORATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—William Bennetts, Oct. 22: HAFRA, HIGH HAFRA, and GREAT D'ERESEN MINES: Everything is going on well at our mines. There is no change to notice. At surface our fine new crusher, for which our large water-wheel has been eracted, will shortly be upt to work; when our dressing machinery will be complete. At Great D'Eresby we have finished all the water-courses. All the remaining connections have also been made, and our boring machine starts to morrow (Friday).

MONYDD GORDDU.—J. G. Green, Oct. 22: We had a breakage to the pumprods owing to the foundation of balance-bob at shaft head giving way.

es. MORFA DU.—T. Mitchell, Oct. 23: The sinking of the engine-shaft is going

MORFA DU.—T. Mitchell, Oct. 23: The sinking of the engine-shaft is going on without any interruption, and good progress is being made. The stoping points are looking much as usual, excepting those at the 36, where the lode has become a little disordered, and intermixed with black stone and shale.

NEW BRONFLOYD.—Thomas Kemp, Oct. 23: No. 2 Shaft, Middle Lode: In crossing the lode south behind the forebreast of the 73 fm. level end, west of Curtis's cross-cut, it gives me pleasure to state that since my report of last week a great improvement has taken place here; we have cut through a branch of the lode on the western side of the diving; it is 3f. wide, but not so large on the eastern side. We have broken some of the most magnificent stones of lead ore from this point that I have seen broken in the mine for many years on the western side of the level; there are branches from 4 to 6 ft. in. wide, solid ore; the matrices and veinstone are of the most congenial description. From its healthy features I am of opinion that we shall open up a great body of mineral here; before extending west on this ore it will be advisable to continue the cross-cut till we are through the lode, the breast of which is still looking very well, and sturning out some good crey stuff. No other change. Machinery in good working order.

NEW CATHEDRAL.—S. Davey. Oct. 23: The engine was started on the day.

features I am of opinion that we shall open up a great body of mineral nere; before extending west on this ore it will be advisable to continue the cross-cut till we are through the lode, the breast of which is still looking very well, and is turning out some good orey stuff. No other change. Machinery in good working order.

NEW CATHEDRAL.—S. Davey, Oct. 23: The engine was started on the day specified in my last, and although the engineers gave orders to work it slow at first it drained the mine 3 fathough the engineers gave orders to work it slow at first it drained the mine 3 fathons below the 10 (or 15 fms.) in about four days, since then we have engaged in draining to surface a part of the 9-in, plungerifit, cutting ground at the 10 for another set of bearers for the bucket-lift. And having completed the same we have lowered the 12-in. lift 6 fms. deeper; this brings us as deep as to the commencement of the old workings, and we expect to lower again to-morrow, and reach the 20 by the end of this week. The engine being so powerful, and the pitwork so much larger in size than the former, we are at present, and until we get down in the larger workings, unable to keep going in preparing and lowering the new and drawing up the old, but no time will be lost in order to keep going as fast as possible.

PANDORA.—H. Nottingham, Oct. 22: New Lode: We are making fair progress in driving the 3 south; the lode is producing blende, but not enough to value, with strings and faces of lead through the ground, which we like to see. The stope in the north end of No. 1 winze, over this level, is yielding 2 tons of lead and 1½ ton of blende per cubic fathom. We have nothing new to report from the 23 south end, the lode being very shaley, with small branches and faces of lead through it. No. 2 stope, over this level, is worth 1 ton of lead and 25 cwts. of blende per fathom.—Goddard's Lode: In the 33 south, we have communicated the rise with the winze from the 23, south of shaft cross-cut, and are now engaged laying rails along

with ore. The metal pitch in the root over this level is worth 14 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. The metal bargain on Rake vein, under the 20 cast, is worth 15 very the control of the con

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The with the winze it will greatly assist the ventilation; the men will then be set to drive the 36 east on the ourse of the lode. The ground in the 38 south on the cross-course is moderately source of the lode. The ground in the 38 south on the cross-course is moderately source in worth 14. per fathom. The 215 east is worth 14. per fathom. The 205 west is worth 14. per fathom. The 205 west is worth 14. per fathom. The 155 west is worth 15. per fathom, and the same level east is worth 10. per fathom. The 155 west is worth 15. per fathom, and the same level east is worth 10. per fathom. The 155 west is worth 15. per fathom. The 150 west is worth 15. per fathom. The 150 west is worth 15. per fathom. The 150 west is worth 15. per fathom. The stopes are still yielding their unual supply of the ore. All the works at surgicular the stopes are still yielding their unual supply of the ore. All the works at surgicular the stopes are still yielding their unual supply of the ore. All the works at surgicular their supplies the stope of the surgicular their supplies the supplies of the surgicular their supplies the surgi

ore. Two stopes in the back of this level worked at 34 per ton of dressed ore.

A pitch in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of new west shaft, at 54, per ton of dressed ore.

WEST MARY ANN (Liskeard).—W. G. Nettle, Henry Treganowan, Oct. 21:
Since our last report we have sunk the engine-shaft.6 fms. below the adit level, squared, cased, and divided the same in sinking. We have carried a part of the lode with us, which is of a very promising character, and producing good stones of silver-lead ore.

WEST TOLGUS.—Oct. 23: The lode in the 155, west of Taylor's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 145, west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding a little saving work for copper ore. We have communicated No. 2 winze sinking in the bottom of this level to the 155 each, and have put the men to stope the back of this level west of the winse in a lode yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The ground in the 135 cross-cut is still very hard and spare for driving. The lode in the 125, driving east on the south part, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 125, driving west on the south part, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lodes in the 125, driving west on the south part, is 3 ft. wide, and yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lodes in the 125 or leads to the winze sinking below this level is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm.—Hicharda's Shaft: The lode in the 95, west of chaft, is 2 ft. wide, but nothing to value. The lode in the 65, west of cross-course, west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and capel, and has a more kindly appearance as it gets away from the cross-course. We sampled last Tucaday (computed) 252 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL CREBOR.—John Andrews, Oct. 21: There is little or no change in

composed of spar and capel, and has a more kindly appearance as it gets away from the cross-course. We sampled last Tuesday (computed) 252 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL CREBOR.—John Andrews, Oct. 21: There is little or no change in the 120, east of cross-cut, which is now worth about 80% per fathom. The same level west of cross-cut, which is now worth about 80% per fathom. The ame sing more promising than for some weeks past, but although yielding more copper and mundic is not as yet sufficient to value. The lode in the stope in the back of the 108 is 5 ft. wide, and worth 10% per fathom. The new lode at the 108, east of cross-cut, is 5 ft, wide, and worth 20%, per fathom. The new lode in the 48 cross-cut south, nor is there any change in the new shaft we are sinking by the side of the 10de.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—T. Hodge, Oct. 22: Goold's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 165 going down on the south wall of the great flat lode. The 165 cast end is going forth in a great wide lode, producing low price tinstone. We have commenced a rise in the back of this level to communicate with the winze in the bottom of the 150; the water is too powerful to sink the winze. The 150 cast end produces stamping work, and we are daily expecting an improvement here. About 5 fathoms behind this end we have commenced a rise to communicate the 149 for ventilation, and also to prove the lode, which I will value in my next report. The 140 cast end is worth 10%, per fathom. The stopes, on the whole, are not producing so much tin as they were a month ago.

WHEAL UNY.—Wm. Rich, Matthew Rogers, Oct. 21: The water is again drained to the bottom of the mine, and the different places of work resumed. The 172 cross-cut south has passed through the patch of granite, and is again in hard slate rock. The 172 end west is worth 9%, per fathom. The stopes in the worth 12% per fathom. The sloes of the lotter of this level to communicate the late of the lotter of granite, and is again in hard slate rock. The 172 end west is worth 9%, per fatho

FOREIGN MINES.

for particular remark. The mine captain reports that the quantity of ore raised during the month amounted to 1299 tons, of which 251 tons were rejected as refuse stone, and 1045 tons treated at the stamps. Average quantity of ore raised per born for the month 35 tons, or per hole bored 6°27 tons.

To the month 35 tons, or per hole bored 6°27 tons.

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To the month 35 tons, or per hole bored 6°27 tons.

To the clay formation, wherein old piles of former workings last century were found, having just been struck at the date of his writing; some water was also met with in the end of this level, but the quantity so lar was nothing to refuse the load, but for the steady prosecution of the latter no force was then available. The communication between the shaft and the 20 had been effected, thus greatly facilitating the passage of timber to the latter, as well as improving the ventilation.

Total distance from monumer 10 face of timmel 35 feet. Advance for the week, 47 feet. I commenced on the 24th inst., according to your instructions, a tabulated statement of number of holes bored, time, powder used, &c., and will turn it in with my monthly report.

FLACEBY LILE.—I. Thomas, Sept. 22: During the past two weeks the 5th Total distance from monument to face of timmel 35 feet. Advance for the week, 47 feet. I commenced on the 24th inst., according to your instructions, a tabulated statement of number of holes bored, time, powder used, &c., and will turn it in with my monthly report.

FLACEBY LILE.—I. Thomas, Sept. 22: During the past two weeks the 5th Total distance from monument of the control of the powder used, &c., and will turn it in with my monthly report.

FLACEBY LILE.—I. Thomas, Sept. 22: During the past two weeks the 5th fourth level has been sunk 5 ft., making, a total engine of the week. At the the sunk of the su

of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth % ton per fathom. The lode in the \$0, cast of western boundary, is small, containing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. In the \$5, east of western boundary, the lode is improving, worth 2 tons per fathom.

FORTUNA.—Oct. 15: Canada Incosa: The 120, west of O'Shea's, has slightly improved in the past few days; now worth 1 ton per fathom. In the \$50, west of Abercromble's, there is a strong lode, consisting chiefly of calcareous spar, quarts, and stones of ore, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of Abercromble's, is very regular and well defined; valued at ½ ton per fathom. In the 70, west of San Pedro, there is a strong and large lode, with good stones of ore, producing ½ ton per fathom. The 80, west of San Pedro, is improving a little; now valued at ½ ton per fathom. From the 80, east of San Pedro, is improving a little; now valued at ½ ton per fathom. From the 80, east of San Pedro, the him part of the lode. In the 70, east of San Pedro, the lode contains good stones of ore in the bottom part of the level, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 120 fathom level, east of O'Shea's, is large, with stones of ore. The 100 fathom level west of Lowndes', is opening up a good length of paying lode, worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 90 fathom level east of Caro's, the lode is small, and at present very irregular; valued at ½ ton per fathom. Juan's winze below the 90 is auspended temporarily in consequence of an increase of water; lode worth 1½ ton per fathom. In Luis's winze, below the 40, the lode is small and poor. Pipe's winze, below the 50, is a new winze situate east of Abercromble's shaft; lode producing 1½ ton per fathom.—Los Salidos: In the 160, west of Taylor's, the lode is small, but shows signs of improvement, valued at 1 ton per fathom. The 180 fathom level, east of Taylor's is unproducitive at present. In the 145, east of Taylor's, there is a strong and well-defined lode, and more productive than it was, now yielding 3½ ton per fathom. In th

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL (Gold).—Oct. 17: The following telegram from Melbourne has been received: Month ending 8th inst.—Remittance, 500.

— Sept. 2: Quantity of gold crushed on both companies' and tributors' account for the four weeks ending Aug. 13, 4750 tons; total gold obtained, 1244 oss. 3 dwts. 12 grs.; receipts, 2877l. 11s. 6d.; payments, 2016. 5s. 5d.; profits, 881l. 6s. 1d., which, added to previous balance, made a total of 1484! 4s. 7d. The amount divided between the two companies was 1000l., the Port Phillip Company's portion of which is 850l. Remittance, 600l.

ENGLISH-AUSTRALIAN.—Joseph Raisbeck, Fryerstown, Sept. 2: I have the honour to report progress since the 5th ult. We have extended the 420 ft. level south 33 ft.; distance from shaft 520 ft. We have not met with any stone yet, or very little change in the country passed through. I had two of the men from this drive to assist in No. 1 rise, as I consider the work done here is of more importance for the present time.—No. I Rise—220 ft. Leve! We have extended the should rise in a westerly direction to strike the blocks of stone, but as we did not meet with the indications we expected in rising upon the lode to make sure we rose to the height required upon the lode. We have driven from the top of the rise west 24 ft. Yesterday we discovered stone 15 in. thick, and saw several specks of gold in the stone; it is probably the eastern part of the tributers 'quarty; if so, and the stone as large as it is to the south, we should commence the water-race soon. The tributers have crushed 290 tons of quartz—results, 20 sos. 11 dwt. melted gold; very poor stone. I do not think this is a fair average of the quartz of the stone. The principal part of this crushing was taken from one part of the stone. They have been working west, adjoining the south boundary, the most part of the month. There is very little alteration in the size of the stone. They have been working west, adjoining are extracts from the 12 the part of the month. There is

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REX.—Telegram from Morro Vello, dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 23: Produce eleven days (first division of October), 11,500 oits.—4598.; 1900.

ST. JOHN DEL REX.—Telegram from Morro Vello, dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 23: Produce eleven days (first division of October), 11,500 oits.—4598.; 1910.

ST. John Del Rex.—Telegram from Morro Vello, dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 23: Produce eleven days (first division of October), 11,500 oits.—4598.; 1910.

No. 2 Incline Drawing Shatt: The chart has been communicated to the 40 fin. cross-cut, but requires five or is acts of timber more to make it secure to the bottom of the 40 fin. level; we shall then be on a good foundation, as from this point firm former statements that under the circumstances excellent progress has been made, in which you would no doubt concern if you had seen the difficulties we had to contend wells. Lipped in a post or so to tell you about the time we shall be in contend wells. Lipped in a post or so to tell you about the time we shall be in which date I have no doubt things will go on more smoothly.—Brant's: Since my last the quality of the ore has not improved. I may say, however, that in which date I have no doubt things will go on more smoothly.—Brant's: Since my last the quality of the ore has not improved. I may say, however, that in the post of the state of t

276 tons of 141/2 per cent., 400 tons smalls of 5 per cent., and 1400 tons of dredge ore of 5 per cent.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—Sydney, Sept. 1: The sales of coal from the
Lambton Colliery for the month of August amounted to 16,866 tons.

THOMAS THOMAS, MINERAL AGENT AND ASSAYER COPPER ORE YARD, STRAND, SWANSEA.

Sales and Purchase of Minerals and Metals arranged. Assays and Analyses carefully conducted. References given.

C. A. SCOTT, AGENT AND BROKER, 7, PARADE, BIRMINGHAM.

TO THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to-MESSES. PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO., SWORN METAL BROKERS, ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. (ESTABLISHED 1849.)

The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

		L MARKET-London, Oct. 24, 1879.
IRON.	s. d. £ s. d.	TIN. & s. d. & s. d. English, ingot, f.o.b 97 0 0-
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde 2	17 6 2 5 0	,, bars ,, 98 0 0-
" Scotch, all No. 1 2	17 6- 3 5 0	
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales 5	5 0- 5 15 0	Australian 93 0 0-
in London . 6	15 0 7 0 0	Banca 95 0 0-(nom.)
" Stafford., " 6	0 0-	Straits 93 10 0- —
Conditate Tandon 0	0 0	
		COPPER.
Rails, Welsh, at works 5		Tough cake and ingot. 70 • 0-72 • 6
Sheets, Staff., in London 8		Best selected 71 0 0- 73 0 0
Plates, ship, in London . 6	7 6 7 10 0	Sheets and sheathing. 76 0 0- 78 0 0
Hoops, Staff., 7	F 0 # 15 0	Flat Bottoms 80 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	9 0- 6 15 0	Wallaroo 74 10 0
STEEL.	0 0 10 0 0	Burra, or P.C.C 72 0 0- 72 10 0
English, spring13	0 0-19 0 0	Other brands 70 0 0
,, cast30	0 0-40 0 0	Chili bars, g.o.b 66 0 0
Swedish, keg13		PHOSPHOR BRONZE.
" fag. ham15	0 0	Alloys I., II., III., and IV £115 0 0
LEAD.	2 6	,, VI. and VII 130 0 0
English, pig, common17 L.B17	5 0	XI., Spl. bearing metal 110 0 0
W D (n	om.)- —	
about and bon 17		BRASS.
ulma 10		Wire 7 d
10	5 0 18 10 0	Tubes 81/6
m.1.14 a 90	0 0-10 10 0	Sheets 1
matant shot 10	0 0-23 0 0	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets 6 -6%d.
Spanish16	15 0	TIN-PLATES.* per box.
NICKEL.	10 0-	Charcoal, 1st quality 1 8 0-(nom.)
Metal, per ewt	0 0-20 0 0	,, 2nd quality 1 6 0- ,,
Ore, 10 per cent. per ton.24		Coke, 1st quality 1 4 0- 1 5 (
	0 0-20 0 0	,, 2nd quality 1 3 0- 1 4 (
QUICKSILVER. Flasks, 75lbs., war.(nom) 8	10 0- 8 15 0	
	10 0- 0 19 0	G
Bilesian19	0.0-19 5.0	at Liverpool 12 0 0-
English Swappes 10	0 0-19 5 0	Black Taggers 450 of
English, Swansea19 Sheet zinc24	10 0-25 0 0	Black Taggers, 450 of 30 0 0-
* At the works is to		1 AT A AV

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Cardad; IX 6s. per box more than IC quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—Speculation is still the characteristic feature of our market, and its length and extent know no limit. Metals have been fully taken up by the British public without reference to their merits, market, and its length and extent know no limit. Metals have been fully taken up by the British public without reference to their merits, but simply because prices were ruling low and large expectations were formed regarding the requirements of America. Whether the condition of our markets will be permanently benefited by the present movement is extremely questionable, for although an increased value has been realised upon a certain portion of the autumn trade, and numerous transactions have also been effected for speculative account at some considerable abstantage, yet there is very little confidence felt in its maintenance, as general trade is slackening, and the hollowness of the rise will probably soon become apparent. Prices have undoubtedly been pushed up too high and too rapidly for the interests of legitimate trade. Consumers and shippers cannot keep pace with the ambitious views and demands of speculators, and the dwinding away of such orders must sconer or later exercise a telling effect upon the market. The igeneral merchants' orders are now very limited; indeed, they have to be returned for higher limits, but there is no universal response. The foreign markets are fairly supplied, and therefore they can dispense with fresh'supplies for some time longer, and afford to look on until the game of speculation is played out. If prices had arisen chiefly upon any substantial increase for legitimate purposes there might be some hope of the improvement lasting, but as speculation is the real cause, the chances are that a reaction will quickly follow. The speculation now going on, injurious as it may be to the progress of regular business, gives the opportunity to several holders who have been for a long time tied up with unsaleable stocks of at last getting free; and if there are any who have not already availed themselves of this exceptionally favourable opportunity of quitting their holdings, they should no doubt do so without loss of time, as delays are dangerous. Whenever markets assume an upward tendenc

at the present moment, for there is no reliance to be placed upon speculators, As soon as ever any weakness begins to show itself there will probably be just as great a rush to get out as there was to get in; but the task may not prove quite as easy.

With the exception of the past month, profits hitherto have been so small and so very scarce that they should not be looked at on paper too long; it will be found better to pocket the profits at once than to incur any further risk. If people had been making money during the last few years instead of losing it the advancing quotations would have been of no great object to them, but it is a serious matter when they are in reduced circumstances, and the Revenue Returns and railway traffic are unmistakeable evidences of diminished means generally. Holders should not be lulled into any false security; for although animated markets are pleasant enough while the tendency is good, yet when speculative influences are at work and carry things to extremes, there is absolutely no dependence to be placed upon them. There is already too much encouragement and facilities afforded to speculators, who act perfectly regardless of the interests of every-day trade; but as often as not speculation as suddenly ceases as it springs up, and seldom fails to involve many in serious losses. The markets this week have been very fluctuating and unsettled, daily moving up and down in the wildest and most unaccountable manner. A rise in the Bank Rate would doubtless be the means of checking the undue speculation now carried on. There has already been a rise in some of the foreign money markets, and doubtless an advance will soon take place here. There is not only an undue speculation in metals, but it is also said to prevail in the corn market; and as a leading contempary in an article of to-day remarks, the market has been factetiously excited, and the actual prospects do not warrant any sudden or serious rise in prices. After giving certain estimates, it concludes by saying it may well be ask

promptly utilised the occasion. We should be sorry to think that a rise in the corn market was produced solely by the palpable tricks and devices which some correspondents have denounced, We should be surry to the surry the surry to hear the same news they too put up prices, and their movement telegraphon-back to London converts into solid fact what was only nebulous speculation. Wheat then becomes really worth 2s. or 3s. per quarter more, and the ingenious co-operators, who have probably sold to one another the same cargo half-a-dozen times in one day at constantly improving figures, are now able to sell it to a real buyer at the coveted advance, the mere outcome of a few telegrams sent flying over both hemispheres. Every market has been influenced by what were virtually sham sales, and the entire range of prices is enhanced by a clever manipulation of mere quotations. In the nature of things, however, this kind of trading must soon bring about its own cure, and engender its own Nemesis. The same facilities of intercourse which aid the unserupulous speculator also work for the consumer, and the universal publicity given to facts arrests any mischief caused by exaggeration before it has had time to do much harm. The Nemesis in this case comes from the circumstance that the very rise in market price which a ring of speculators may bring about tempts all holders who have measured the real abundance behind them to sell at what they can while the artificial inflation lasts. If this realising process has not already begun no consumer need fear that it will be long of coming.

COPPER.—The charters having been announced last Monday as 2100 tons for the first fortnight of the present month, it was evi-

COPPER.—The charters having been announced last Monday as and noop 2100 tons for the first fortnight of the present month, it was evidently taken up by speculators as a good sign, and they advanced Through

the price of Chili bars to 671. 10s., but the rise being in no way responded to by bayers, the market soon displayed a drooping tendency, and prices dwindled down to 651. 10s., 661., but since which a slight rally has occurred, and 65. 5s. to 681. 6s. and, and 661. 5s. to 681. forward has been paid. Of course, it is impossible to any to what price speculators may sight and the state of the price of the state of the st

For the week ending Oct. 18, 1879

For the week ending Oct. 19, 1873 Increase
Total increase for 1879
Imports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth:
For the week ending Oct. 19, 1872
For the week ending Oct. 18, 1879 5,637 Decrease
Total decrease for 1879......
FURNACES.

the improved position of the tin market.

QUICKSILVER.—Since the issue of our last report importers raised their price 9l., but there have been numerous secondhand sellers at 10s. less money, and although we were fully prepared for a substantial rise from the depressed figure of 6l. the advance of nearly 50 per cent. appears certainly excessive, and is attracting to us shipments even from the East.

ments even from the East.

Messrs. FRY, JAMES, and Co.—Continued activity has prevailed in all branches of metals.—Copper: This metal has been very steady, and slowly advancing invalue. The Chill charters for three weeks to the middle of this month, telegraphed as 2100 tons, were regarded as favourable, and led to a fresh demand and higher prices for that kind. A very considerable quantity of copper has changed hands in the last fortnight.—IRON: Manufactured is firm at the recent advance, and moderate business doing; but Scotch pig, which speculators drove up so rapidly from 41s. to 63s., has fallen back to about 55s. per ton.—Trs. This metal has again shown the greatest strength, a further advance of about 10l. per ton having been established since our last. A large business has been doing, and the readiness of buyers to take anything offering keeps the market very sound.—LEAD: This is dearer by from 5s. to 10s. per ton in the last fortnight, and is firm at the highest.—BPELTER: This is firm, but has not been much dealt in.—Trs.
Tharss: These have further improved in value by from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per box.

Messrs. BROOKER, DORE, and Co.—After a long series of monotonous reports continuously recording sluggish markets and falling prices, it is pleasant to be able to advise our friends of a favourable and important change. When we issued our last circular Scotch pigs were quoted 54s. 9d.; warrants continued to advance until, on Oct. 15, 63s. 1½, was touched, when the upward movement was checked, and the market has gradually fallen to 53s. 6d. The heavy fall from the highest point is regarded as no proof of a probable collapse of the iron markets penerally, being due to speculative purchases and sales; spart from these there is a continuous flow of legitimate business that shows no signs of cessation, and which will in all probability keep prices up to their present level.——Finished Iron: Up to the present time the leading South Staffordshire makers have made no change in their lists; it is thought probable, h

ous large demand from America, and the enormous rise in the value of tin. Prices are very irregular, many makers refusing to quote at all, but an advance is established of fully 5s. per box.——GALYANISED IRON: Spelter has remained steady; but, black sheets being dearer, makers have been compelled to again increase their prices.——FENCING WIRE: Prices have been advanced 10s. per ton.—LEAD has advanced about 2l. per ton, and the tendency is still upwards.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been comparatively quiet this

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been comparatively quiet this week, and prices generally are not quite so firm. The great and sudden rise in tin mines induced the realisation of profits, as we intimated it might do, and hence the temporary check.

The mines mostly dealt in have been Arendal, Devon Consols, East Caradon, East Crebor, Herodsfoot, Leadhills, Marke Valley, Parys Mountain, Roman Gravels, South Condurrow, South Darren, South Frances, Tankerville, Van, West Assheton, West Basset, West Frances, West Seton, Wheal Grenville, and others.

Tin.—The standard for ore has advanced 4l. again this week, but tin mines have, on the whole, been weaker, and more freely offered, and quotations are lower. Dolcoath leave off 52 to 54; at the meeting a dividend of 10s. per share (2148l.) was declared. The accounts showed a profit of 3673l. 6s. 2d. on the quarter. The tin ore sold, 368 tons, realised 16,780l. 16s. In reference to the debt, now standing at 9062l. 12s. 6d., due to the bankers, the agent stated he had 200 tons of tin against it at the mine. The engine-shaft is now down 4 fms. below the 352, and the lode for the length of the shaft, 12 ft, is worth 140l. per fathom. The 352 end east is worth 100l. per fm. The 352 west is disordered by an elvan. Other parts of the mine look well, and the importance of a rise of 10l. per ton in tin must be apparent to a mine selling nearly 200 tons a month.

Wheal Peevor, 15½ to 16½ ex div.; at the meeting here a dividend of 16s. per share (2400l.) was declared. The tin sold realised 7293l., and the profit on the four months working was 2667l., or about 660l. per month. During the past two years the mine has divided 7275l., or 35 per cent. on the capital of the company; and the mine, the agent's report, continue to open out most satisfactorily. The returns for the next four months will be about the same as last. West Frances, 12 to 13; the tin sold for four months realised 4236l. 13s. 1d. The costs charged were 4224l. 6s. 8d., thus showing a profit of 12l. 6s. 3d., and a debit ba

for the next four months will be about the same as last. West Frances, 12 to 13; the tin sold for four months realised 42361. 13s. 1d. The costs charged were 42241. 6s. 8d., thus showing a profit of 12l. 6s. 3d., and a debit balance of 3629l. 2s. 8d. The costs are only chaged up to July 19, thus three months remain as a liability, and there is due to merchants 4712l. 0s. 1d., bankers 410ll. 0s. 9d. No call was made. The 132 fm. level, on the flat lode, is worth 10l. per fathom, but more lode is said to be standing to the south.

Carn Brea are 50 to 55; Cook's Kitchen, 4 to 4½; East Lovell, 2½ to 3; East Pool, 19 to 21; South Condurrow, 14½ to 15½; South Frances declined to 9½, and leave off 9½ to 10; Tincroft, 16 to 17; West Basset, 10½ to 11; Wheal Agar, 5½ to 6; Wheal Basset, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Grenville, 5 to 5½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 2½ to 3; Wheal Uny, 1½ to 2; Wheal Jane, 4½ to 5½; Wheal Owles, 70 to 80; Botallack, 65 to 75; North Penstruthal, ½ to 1½; Penstruthal, ½ to 1; South Crofty, 8½ to 9; West Peevor, 4½ to 5½. Wheal Sisters, 15; at a five monthly meeting, held in Cornwall, the accounts showed a loss of 634l., and a balance against the mine of 3539l. The tin sold—188 tons—realised 7391l. A call of 1l. per share (805l.) was made, and some of the relinquished shares were sold at 15l. per share. COPPER.—At the Cornish Ticketing on Thursday the standard for copper ore advanced 6l. per ton, and the average price of the ore of 6½ produce was 3l. 16s. per ton. Copper mines in demand. Devon Great Consols, 4½ to 5; the sale here, 961 tons, realised 2368l. 3s. 6d. Wheal Crebors have remained pretty steady at about 5 all the week, and leave off 4½ to 5; the sale of ore on Thursday, 202 tons, realised 842l. 17s. The best parcel, or ore from the new discovery, brought 1l. 1rs. per ton. The latest report values the two ends in the 120 at 12 to 12

og produce was 3s. 16s. per ton. Copper mines in demand. Devon Great Consols, 4½ to 5; the sale here, 961 tons, realised 23684. 3s. 6d. Wheal Crebors have remained pretty steady at about 5 all the week, and leave off 4½ to 5; the sale of ore on Thursday, 202 tons, realised 842l. 17s. The best parcel, or ore from the new discovery, brought 7t. 17s. per ton. The latest report values the two ends in the 120 at 150l. per fathom, the 108 at 20l. per fathom, and the stope in the back 40l. per fathom. The appearances in the 108, both on the old and new lodes, are better East Caradons have advanced from 1½ to 2½, 2½. South Caradon, 50 to 55; the ore here, 940 tons, realised 4813l. 9s. 6d. Marke Valleys have advanced to 25s., 30s.; the sales here, 240 tons, brought 828l. 8s. Bedford United, 10s. to 15s.; the sale of ore realised 250l., leaving with sale of mundic a profit, we are informed, on the month's working. The samplings are likely to increase. Cathedral, 1 to 1½; Hingston Down, 5s. to 10s.; Mellanear, 3½ to 4; Morfa Du, 15s. to 17s.; Parys Corporation, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; West Seton, 40to 45; West Tolgus, 27 to 29.

LEAD MINES have been active, and several have advanced in price, while others have declined. Minera, 10 to 12, ex. div.; a dividend of 2s. per share has been declared payable on Nov. 7, Van declined to 19, but leave off better at 20 to 21. The 105 west has improved, and is now worth 2 tons per cubic fathom. Pateley Bridge, 15s. to 20s.; the 40 east, on Rake vein, is worth 4 tons; west, 2 tons per fathom. Roman Gravels, 11 to 11½; the sale of ore this week—200 tons—realised 2295L, or 355l. more than the last. Tankerville, 5 to 5½; the 220 east of shaft, is worth 2½ to 3 tons per fathom, and is entering a large cavity. East Roman Gravels, 15s. to 17s. 6d. (10s. paid), sold 25 tons of lead for 238l. 2s. 6d., being an advance of 1l. 10s. 6d. per ton on last month's prices. West Pateley, 2½ to 2½. South Darren have advanced from 1½ to 2½, 2½, and a large business done. There are rich courses of ore in the 80

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been exited and irregular, but a large amount of business has been done, The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been excited and irregular, but a large amount of business has been done, and with some striking exceptions prices are fairly maintained as compared with those of last Friday. Some of the quotations are quite nominal, and are doubtless very annoying to holders who wish to sell. Botallack, for example, are quoted by certain dealers at 70l. to 90l. per share, or between three and four times the price which was current last week, yet it is more than difficult to obtain 50%. per share when offered by outside shareholders for sale; the mine, however, is in few shares—200—so that a large nominal rise per share does not produce such an enormous difference as in many other cases in the aggregate value of the mine. The prospects with regard to the prices of ores are brighter than ever: there was a rise of 61, in the opper standard at Truro yesterday, making a difference to the timers of 6s. per ton in 6s produce ore, and there has been a further rise in the tin standards; the rise in the tin standards within the last ten weeks having been no less than 26l., or nearly 50 per cent, Lead and blende ores have also advanced considerably, although

not, perhaps, quite so much in proportion.

Missouri Lead, 7 to 7½; the directors have this week received fa vourable advices from the mines. The lode at Master shaft is re ported as very strong running north. Work is being carried on actively. Lead is firm at St. Louis at about 24l. per ton, and soft lead (such as the company's mines produce) is so scarce in America, in consequence of the increased demand, that it is said orders are

already being sent to England for it. Copper, 30 to 32; encouraging reports have been received from the mine. At Ookiep the bottom of the new shaft has improved to 3 tons per fathom. The level south of the 68 has become The agents write of this level that "it has opened up a long

poor. The agents write of this level that "it has opened up a long run of valuable ore ground in that direction."

Canada Gold, 1½ to 1½; by the last advices the week's return was 37 ozs., as against 67 ozs. for the entire previous month.

St. John del Rey, 275 to 280; the latest telegram received from the mines at Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 23, states that the profit for September was 5600l. The produce for the first division (11 days) of October was 11,500 oits., of the value of 4456l., the ley of the ore being 5'8 oits. per ton. Don Pedro North del Rey, ½ to ¾; the manager (Sept. 24) writes: The No. 2 incline drawing shaft has been communicated to the 40 cross-cut, but requires five or six sets of timber more to make it secure to the bottom of the 40. They will then be on a good foundation, as from this point eastward the timber is all footed in firm ground, being the footwall. Since previous advices the quality of the ore has not improved in Bryant's, but in some parts of the stopes the lode is better defined and more compact, therefore an improvement may be reasonably calculated on. Santa Barbara, 1½ to 2; the estimated profit for August is 726l. 19s. 3d. The mine captain reports that the quantity of ore raised during the month amounted to 1299 tons, of which 251 tons were rejected as refuse stone, and 1048 tons treated at the stamps. Average quantity of ore raised per borer for the month 30 tons, or per hole bored 0 577 tons.

Richmond, 8½ to 9; the usual telegram from the mines at Eureka, Nevada, states that the week's run was \$33,000, from 570 tons of ore with one furnace. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$30,000. There is no letter from Mr. Rickard this week; he has gone away from Eureka for a short rest to recruit his health.

Ruhy. 2½ to 2½; it is stated that the ore raised from the Dunder.

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ore with one furnace. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$30,000. There is no letter from Mr. Rickard this week; he has gone away from Eureka for a short rest to recrnit his health.

Ruby, 2½ to 2½; it is stated that the ore raised from the Dunderberg yields \$71 to the ton. The smelting ore deposits in the "Bull-whacker" are reported by Professor Clayton to be 30 feet in width, one-half of which is galena. The rise in the price of lead is important, as the treatment of this ore would, it is considered, result in large returns to the company. The efforts which are being made to run up the price of these shares are enormous, and it is to be hoped they may hereafter be justified by results. This (Friday) evening four letters, all in the same strain, were received (of course too late for consideration this week) by the same post, which, as there are ten deliveries during the day, is remarkable, more especially as two of the letters were posted in the same office at the same moment, or at least within a few minutes of each other, since the Post Office time stamps are identical.

Some of the letters were posted in the same office at the same moment, or at least within a few minutes of each other, since the Post Office time stamps are identical.

Flagstaff, ‡ to ½; the most extraordinary feature of this quotation is that the dealings are in the shares of a company which, although possessing a nominal legal existence (because not formally wound-up and dissolved), has for some time past had no mining property whatever, The statement of "Observer" in last week's Journal was evidently based on misapprehension. The litigation in connection with the property formerly belonging to this company was concluded long since; the effect was that no property in the lodes (save an area of 100 ft. square) was left to the company now quoted on the London Btock Exchange; and even this 100 ft. square passed under an execution to a judgment creditor of the Flagstaff Company, and is now held by the American Min

ones have been sold on the Continent at a very remainstative price to the company. In Lead Mine Shares a large amount of business has been done, In Lead Mine Shares a large amount of business has been done, and the fluctuations in price have been considerably less than in those of mines producing other metals. The flourishing condition of the American lead trade has entirely removed all fears that American lead would come into injurious competition with the English, and hence great confidence is felt in lead mine shares generally. Van, 19 to 21; the only change reported from this mine is that the 105 west has improved, and is now worth 2 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

west has improved, and is now worth 2 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom.

Gwernymynydd, 4 to 4½; a second tribute pitch has been set in the new lode at the bottom of Fron Fawnog, at 3½, per ton, 40 yards distant from the first stope. The discovery in the bottom flat continues to improve in yield every stem. The prospects of this mine are considered good, and it is believed the discoveries now made will pay cost, and leave a profit on explorations.

Mineral Corporation, 11½ to 12½; the manager reports that everything is going on well. At surface the new crusher, for which the large water-wheel has been erected, will shortly be put to work, when the dressing machinery will be complete. At Great D'Eresby they have finished all the water-courses. All the remaining connections have also been made, and the boring machine was to start to-day (Friday).

Grogwinion, 3 to 3½; the result of the sale of 100 tons of lead will be declared to-morrow, and from the tenders already received it is believed that the price realised will be exceptionally good. The mine is still opening out as well as could be desired. Frongoch, ½½ to ½; since the recent meeting capital progress has been made at all points, and the mine is showing good results. Caron, 1½ to ½; fairly good accounts continue to be received, and with the improved price of ore further sales will, it is thought, before long be made. Red Rock, ½ to 1½; the improved price of lead will make a considerable difference to this mine, as a large quantity of ore has been accumulating which during the dull times could not be satisfactorily dealt with, but which, it is hoped, will soon be dressed up and sold at a profit now the value of ore has improved. This mine is stated to be looking exceedingly well, and some very encouraging improvements have recently taken place.

Wye Valley, ½ to ½; the annual meeting is to be held on Nov. 3, when it will be discussed whether the company at the present time is about 3000. West Wye Valley, ½; to ½; Boddris, 13½ to 1½; Botaliake, 50 to 65; Eas

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2687 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 10,1944. 18s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 98l. 5s.; average produce, 6k; average price per ton, 3l. 16s.; quantity of fine copper, 178 tons 19 cwts. The following are the particulars:

The particulars: — Bandard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Sept. 18... 2064 £33 9 0 654 £3 4 0 98. 64 £47 8 0 Oct. 2... 1168 ... 86 9 0 ... 746 ... 3 18 6 ... 10 5 ... 52 0 6 ... 23 ... 2587 ... 98 5 0 ... 646 ... 3 16 0 ... 11 456 ... 56 18 0 Compared with the last sale the advance has been in the standard 6L, and in the price per ton of ore about 8s.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET .- Mr. JOHN CARTER, Camborne

South Crofty, \$ to \$\frac{8}{2}\$; South Frances, 10 to 10\frac{3}{2}\$; West Cally and to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; West Frances, 12 to 13; West Seton, 42 to 44; West Feever, 4\frac{3}{2}\$ to 10\frac{3}{2}\$; West Colverton, 4\frac{3}{2}\$ to 5\frac{3}{2}\$; West Frances, 12 to 13; West Seton, 42 to 44; West Feever, 4\frac{3}{2}\$ to 16\frac{3}{2}\$; Wheal Agar, 5 to 5\frac{3}{2}\$; Wheal Agar, 5 to 5\frac{3}{2}\$; Wheal Jane, 4\frac{3}{2}\$ to 4\frac{4}{2}\$; Wheal Stitty, 2\frac{3}{2}\$ to 3\frac{3}{2}\$; Wheal Greenville, 5 to 16\frac{3}{2}\$; Wheal Jane, 4\frac{3}{2}\$ to 4\frac{4}{2}\$; Wheal Stitty, 2\frac{3}{2}\$ to 3\frac{3}{2}\$; Wheal Seton, 4\frac{3}{2}\$ to 4\frac{3}{2}\$; Wheal Seton, 4\frac{3}{2}\$ to 10\frac{3}{2}\$, 11. East Pool, 20\frac{3}{2}\$, buyers. Wheal Peevor, 16, buyers. West Seton, 4\frac{3}{2}\$, buyers. Dolcoath, 53 to 55. West Frances, 13, buyers; there is a further improvement on the great flat at the lode in the 13\frac{3}{2}\$ m. level. New Cook's Kitchen, 7\frac{3}{2}\$ to 3\frac{3}{2}\$. West Wheal Tolgus advasced to 3\frac{3}{2}\$, buyers. Carn Bres without change. Cook's Kitchen, 4 to 4\frac{3}{2}\$.

— Mr. J. H. REYNOLDS, Redruth (Oct. 23), writes—A large business has been done in the Corniah Mine Share Market during the week. At Dolcoath meeting, on Monday last, a dividend of 10s, per share was declared, and a large profit made. This, coupled with another rise of \frac{4}{3}\$. on the Tin Standards, caused the shares to advance to 5\frac{7}{3}\$, at which price a good many shares changed hands, but have since receded to 5\frac{4}{3}\$. At Wheal Peevor meeting, on Tuesday last, a dividend of 16s, per share was made, and a large profit shown A good report of the mine was presented to the shareholders. Annexed are the closing prices at Four o'clock his afternoon:—Carn Brea, 50 to 55; Cook's Kitchen, 4\frac{4}{3}\$ to 5\frac{4}{3}\$; Mellanear, 3\frac{4}{3}\$ to 5\frac{4}{3}\$; South Frances, 10 to 11; Tincroft, 16 to 17; West Basset, 10 to 11; West Chiverton, 4 to 5; West Frances, 10 to 11; Tincroft, 16 to 17; West Basse

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Webb, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows: Alliance British and Foreign, 28½ to 28½, ex div.; British and Foreign Marine, 18½ to 18½; Commercial Union, 18½ to 18½; Guardian, 67½ to 68; Indemnity Marine, 9½ to 19½; Law Fire, 13 to 13½; Legal and General Life, 39½ to 39½; London and Provincial Marine, 4½; Thames and Mersey Marine, 8½; Universal Marine, 9½ to 10½; Universal Life 6 39½ to 39½. Insurance shares generally easier, especially Phemix upon declaration of dividend of 4½. 10s. against 6½. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Webb, of the Stock Exchange and Finchlane, has been in Bombay (Limited), 6½; Commercial, 183 to 185; ex div.; 5as Light and Coke, A, 179½ to 180½; ditto, fourth issue, 17 to 17½; ditto, fifth issue, 161½ to 161½; ditto, 7 per cent. Maximum, 132 to 183½; Imperial Continental, 179½ to 180½; dmorte Video, 13½; Oriental, 6½ to 6 9-16ths; Phoenix, 86 to 36½, ex div.; ditto, New Maximum 7½ per cent., 112; Rio de Janeiro, 27. Gas stock a dead letter, and small business doing at same prices. Surreys show a slight improvement. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Safety-Lamps (W. E. Teale); Trials of Safety-Lamps at Wigan (J. Ashworth); Overwinding at Collieries (W. Hopton); Alleged Discovery of Potash Salts at Mccklenburg (P. Scratchley); Treatment of Tin Ores (G. Green); the London Coal Supply (W. J. Thompson); the Monopoly of the World's Consumption of Steel by Swedish Lapland (W. J. Thompson); Nouveau Monde Mining Company; Plagstaff Silver Mining Company (A. A. de Metz); More about Dialling; Cheap Shares—Yorke Peninsula Preferred; Perran Iron Ore Mines; Penstruthal Mine, and its Prospects; Cornish Mining (C. Bawden); Mining in Cardiganshire; Cardiganshire Mines—Rock Drills and Silme Dressing (A. Francis); the Nanty-Moch Lead Mining Company (A. Francis); Mining in the Llanarmon District; Wheal Crebor; East Roman Gravels, late West Tankerville; West Pateley Bridge Lead Mines; Mining in Breage (R. Symons). Meetings of Public Companies: West Prussia, Griffin, Dolcoath, and Wheal Peevor. Foreign Mining and Metallurgy. Mining Notes, &c. With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given

SALE OF SHARES.—At last Wednesday's share sale of Messrs. Fox and Bousfield, held at the Mart, at which there was a good attendance and spirited bidding, the following prices were realised:—London Parcels Delivery Company, 200 3l. shares (2l. 15s. paid up) sold for 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. per share; Wandsworth and Putney Gas Company, 8 original 10l. shares, 10 per cent. dividend, fetched 19l. 5s. per share, and 28 10l. shares, with a 7½ per cent. dividend, 14l. 15s. per share; Messrs. Dowar, Son, and Sons (Limited), 100 20l. shares (15l. paid) brought 11l. to 13l. per share, SALE OF SHARES -At last Wednesday's share sale of Messrs. Fox

LEAD MINING IN NORTH DEVON .- The recent rise in the price LEAD MINING IN NORTH DEVON.—The recent rise in the price of lead has had the effect of causing some enquiries for silver-lead setts in the North Devon district. The Combmartin lead district has long been neglected, but there is some probability of some of the numerous setts there being worked with spirit in the next few months, especially so as the old miners in the district predict that lead will go up to 20l. a ton before Christmas. In the North Molten and Molland districts mining has been very dull for some years past, owing to the low prices of metals prevailing, but better times are confidently looked forward to looked forward to

GREAT HOLWAY.—Another sale of blende has taken place here 50 tons realising a high price—51. 0s. 6d. per ton.

50 tons realising a high price—51. 0s. 6d. per ton.

EAST CREBOR.—Considerable attention is being directed to this mine, which adjoins the now celebrated Crebor, and the lodes of which pass into it. A very important point is the junction of the Crebor copper lode with the north lode, and this will be attained in merely sinking the engine-shaft a few fathoms. About 40,000l. of copper have been got from the various levels, and some of the richest ore ever broken from a copper mine in this country has been obtained from East Crebor, one parcel, in fact, fetching the extraordinary high price of 26l. 15s. per ton. The discoveries in Crebor have given a considerable value to East Crebor, seeing that the identical lode now so rich in the former passes into the latter. Shares have been in considerable demand during the week, and it is understood that the principal shareholders in Crebor are buying into East Crebor.

New Cathedral.—The 60-inch engine went to work on Monday

NEW CATHEDRAL.—The 60-inch engine went to work on Monday week. When about 12 months ago the company commenced and prepared to erect a new engine there were not wanting those who affirmed that the day for Cornish mining had gone for ever. The shareholders, however, were not discouraged, and believing that the mine was good, even if all else was bad, persevered, and now when the engine is at work find Cornish mining more active than it has been for years. been for years.

Bodidris.-The recent discovery of lead in the new, or Maes-ypolidris.—The recent discovery of lead in the new, or Maes-y-pwll, lode improves and becomes more valuable every fathom opened upon. The lead ore (of which there may now be seen on surface some 35 tons) is of a very solid character, some of the rocks weighing upwards of \(\frac{1}{2} \) cwt. The lode at one point is producing 2 tons per fathom and dipping away east under the shales, where it must become stronger. This is undoubtedly a champion lode of the district.

come stronger. This is undoubtedly a champion lode of the district. GREEN HUETH.—It will be seen by the report of this mine in our usual column that the working of the drift going south has doubled in value this week, being now worth 10 tons of ore per fathom of 144 square feet. The north end is twitched, but is again opening out; it was some time ago even richer than the south drift. The shaft now sinking from surface to open out this mine to and below the 30 is progressing rapidly, and when completed, with all necessary drawing apparatus, the mine will resume its dividends, and from the ore ground already laid open no doubt can be entertained that they will be regularly continued.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The sale of ore on Thursday realised 2501.5s..

BEDFORD UNITED.—The sale of ore on Thursday realised 250*l*. 5s., or 4*l*. 10s. per ton for 55 tons, the best price that has been obtained for many months. With the mundic for sale the returns for the month will about meet the expenditure. Although the improved position of the mine is due to some extent to the general rise in the price of copper, the future prospects are most cheering, and there is but little doubt that the shareholders are about to be well compensated for their patience and perseverance. It is determined to increase the tutwork, and by this means lay open the mine in such a manner as to increase the facilities for returning the ore. His Grace the Duke of Bedford has very considerately and most opportunely consented to a remission of a large amount of dues.

SOUTH DARREN.—Attention has been frequently drawn to this

SOUTH DARREN.—Attention has been frequently drawn to this valuable mine, and its excellent position and prospects, and we are glad to learn that our remarks are at last appreciated. It has been carried on entirely on its merits, without any fictitious aid, and has now arrived at a state when dividends will soon be resumed, thanks to the energy and ability of the London manager and secretary. In the last three years new and efficient plant and machinery have been erected, while the mine is looking better and richer than ever it was before, when about 7000% was divided. We are informed that a great extent of valuable ore ground is already opened, which is being daily added to, while further discoveries will soon largely augment CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. JOHN CARTER, Camborne (Oct. 23), writes—Considerable fluctuations have taken place in prices in the Cornish Mine Share Market throughout the week, and a large number of shares have changed hands. The Tin Standards were advanced 4s. on the 20th inst. A good business is still proceeding at prices below the highest reached. An important rise has taken place in New Cook's Kitchen, on a discovery of copper ore in the bottom of the 130 east, and on which a winze is being sunk; lode reported to be holding good to-day. The closing prices at Four o'clock are annexed:—Oarn Brea, 54 to 55; Cook's Kitchen, 4 to 45; Dolcoath, 52½ to 55; East Caradon, 1½ to 2; East Lovell, 3 to 3½; East Pool, 20 to 20½; Killifreth, ½ to ½; Mellanear, 3½ to 3½; New Cook's Kitchen, 7 to \$; South Condurrow, 14½ to 15;

the next is expected to fetch at least 16%. Several years ago it was 22%, and it may be that again before long. The present returns are 50 tons of lead per month, besides copper, and these will be a good deal increased. The present company is in only 9000 shares of 80%, each, fully paid, but this does not include the very large expenditure of the late company.

each, fully paid, but this does not include the very large expenditure of the late company.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—As we have before said, this mine was lately called West Tankerville, but that was a mistake. The proper title is its present one. It is not on the Tankerville lodes, and is a considerable distance from that mine, whereas it is so close to Roman Gravels that the machinery of that mine drains the workings at East Roman Gravels (96 fms. under adit), and levels down to the 60 in the former were driven into the ground of the latter, from which considerable returns were made and dues paid to Lord Tankerville. The company was formed in the spring of this year, and notwithstanding that the severe depression in mining was then at its worst, through the influence and determined perseverance of Mr. Murchison a large number of shares were subscribed, and the dues were permanently reduced to 1-18th from 1l. per ton as they stood in the old lease. Since then the working costs (including merchants' bills) have been 1653l., while the returns have realised 1613l., even at late very low prices. During the same time the shaft has been sunk 10 fms. deeper, the 75 and 86 each driven a considerable distance, and a cross-out driven towards the lode at the 96, where it is daily expected to be cut. A circular was sent to the shareholders about a week ago inviting applications for some of the unissued shares, and we understand that in a few days the applications exceeded the number offered. Now that the concern has been pulled through bad times, and it is shown to be a success, the sharedealers are turning their attention to it, hoping it will give an impetus to business. The company is in 30,000 shares of 1l. each; of these 9000 are 6 per cent. preference shares, and 21,000 ordinary shares, but of the latter 6000 are not issued. are not issued.

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

PURCHASERS OF

LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, HARD LEAD, BRASS SLAGS AND ASHES, COPPER REGULUS, MATTE, SCORIA, TIN ASHES, TERNE ASHES, &c., and MIXED ORES OF REFUSE, centaining LEAD, COPPER, TIN, or ANTIMONY.

GEO. G. BLACKWELL,

5, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, PURCHASER OF

MANGANESE, ARSENIC, FLUOR-SPAR, WOLFRAM, BLENDE, CALA-MINE, CARBONATE and SULPHATE OF BARYTES, ANTIMONY ORE, CHROME ORE, MAGNESITE, EMERY STONE, PUMICE STONE, OCHRES AND UMBERS, CHINA CLAY, LEAD ORE FOR POTTERS, TALO, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c.

HENRY WIGGIN AND CO.
(LATE EVANS AND ASKIN),
NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS, BIRMINGHAM.

C. H. WALKER AND CO.,

MINING AGENTS AND ENGINEERS, VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO, CHILE.

SULPHATE OF LEAD AND LEAD ASHES

PURCHASED BY RICHARDS, POWER, AND CO., SWANSEA.

To whom Samples may be sent.

AUSTRALIAN TIN-PRIZE MEDAL, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED is PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for the "KANGAROO" and other GOOD BRANDS.

S. L. BENSUSAN

Kangaroo Tin Works, Sydney, 21st May, 1879.

				AD					
Date.	Mines.		na	. P	rice	per	to	n.	Purchasers.
Oct. 17-Mi	nera	5	0	*******	£11		0	*****	Panther Lead Company
— di	tto	5				11	0	*****	ditto
	tto				11	11	0		ditto
- di	tto	5	60	********		10	0		
— di	tto		7		10	10	0	*****	ditto
-Ll	nerchyr-aur		11		. 11	5	0		ditto
20-Gr	iffin	1	18	*******	10	3	6		Adam Eyton.
21—Fo	xdale	10	00			3	6		ditto
23—Ea	st Roman Gr	avels 2	5		11	2	6		Walker, Parker, and Co
24—Ro	man Gravels	8	50	*******	11	11	0		Nevill, Druce, and Co.
(Project	ditto			********		10	0		ditto
_						9	0		
_	ditto	8	60	*******	11	8	0	*****	ditto
		В	I	EN	DE	ı.			
Date.	Mines.	To	ne	l _e	Pric	e pe			Purchasers.
Oct. 17-M1	nera		15	*******	£ 5	6	0		Vivian and Sons.
- di	tto		13	*******	- 4	19	0	*****	Richardson and Co.
- a	ittoitto		35	********	. 5	0	0	*****	Vivian and Sons.
- a	tto	*******	47	******	. 5	6	0	*****	ditto
- d	itto		30	*******	4	16	0	*****	Richardson and Co.
		CO	F	PEI	2 (R	E	8.	

Mines.			Pri	ice.		Mines.					
	t Consols110			0	6	South Caradon	55		€9	10	
ditto	105		1 :	18	6		54 .			12	
ditto	85		2		6		53			2	
ditto	83		1	18	6		44			6	
ditto	82		1	19	0		24			2	
ditto	81	*****	1	18	6	Marke Valley	62		3	0	
ditto	80		5	0	6		56			13	
ditto	79		5	4	6		53			2	
ditto	78		1 :	17	0	disto	44		3	1	
ditto	68		2	0	0	ditto	25		3	2	
ditto	60		1	18	6	Wheal Crebor	82		3	7	
ditto	50	*****	1	14	0	ditto	80		3	5	
South Cara	don100	*****	1	0	0	ditto	39		7	17	
ditto	96	*****		17	6	Glasgow Caradon	61		3	10	
ditto	94			17	0	ditto				2	
ditto	87		5	12	0	ditto	59		4	3	
ditto	73		4	15	6	Bedford United	55		4	11	
ditto	70		3	19	6	Phœnix				6	
ditto	69		4	6	6	Gawton	32 .		2	12	
ditto	65		4 1	17	0	Hingston Down	28		3	1	
ditto	56	******	10	2	0						
		13	TOT	AL	P	RODUCE.					
Devon Gree	t Con. 961	£23	68	3	6	Bedford United .	55	£2	250	5	
	don 940		13		6				215	0	
	ey 240					Gawton	32		84	0	
Wheal Creb	or 201	8	42	17	0						

Wheal Crebor 201	842		0 Hingston Down 28 85 8	
Glasgow Caradon . 180	707	7	6	
			0 Average produce	6
Quantity of ore 2	887	ton	23 16 0 Quantity of fine copper, 178 tons 19 cw £10,194 18 6	rŧ
LAST SALE.—Average stand	ard	. 28	last month find 9 0 Produce 554	7

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES V					
Names.		5.			
Vivian and Sons	1074	5-6	£3071	17	6
Grenfell and Sons	256		1093	2	-
Nevill, Druce, and Co	506	5-6	1746	14	0
Mason and Elkington	386		1255	13	ì
Charles Lambert	463	¥	3027	10	- 1
Total	2687	£	10,194	18	-

NO SALE on Thursday next, October 30 Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth—Mines and parcels.—Mellanear 583—West Tolgus 252—Levant 122—West Seton 103—East Pool 179—Wheal Owles 68—North Treskerby 53—Botallack 40,—Total, 1305 tons,

Notices to Correspondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numb during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal sho be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference

Gyrsum. Would some reader kindly inform me, through the Journal, what is gyrsum, used for and at about what price does it sell? I believe I have some on my property in Lincoinshire, and would like to have some idea whether it would be worth while trying to work it. Where is the principal market at present the Lindowness.

-Will some reader be kind enough to let me know, through the Journal, the ighest price copper and tin ores have reached per ton, respectively, for the last our 50 years?—T. W.

sighest price copper and tin ores have reached per ton, respectively, for the last 40 or 50 years?—T. W.

Dioisy Great Corsols.—No doubt Mr. R. Boyd, of Dublin, has a case of considerable hardship to complain of against the officials of this company. But we do not see that he has any remedy; or that the publication of the correspondence which he has forwarded to us would in any way benefit him or interest the public. It would occupy much space that with our present pressure we cannot afford to devote to the subject, however much we may feel for the loss Mr. Boyd has unfortunately suffered.

Sabbinian Mines—"M. J." (Swansea).—We do not know the names of the proprietors of the Monte Rosas or La Lilla and Parredis Mines, referred to in the letters published June 21 and July 5, but a letter addressed to Mr. G. J. Brown, C. E., of Leghorn, would no doubt receive attention.

Received,—"B. S."—"W. C."—"N. J. R."—"J. S. M." (Swansea)—"Observer" (Lianarmon District)—"S. S. L." (Barrow)—"H. F. B." (Guinesville, Galena, U.S.)—"B. S." (Ush)—"Sandveroft: The letter has been forwarded, as desired—"G. A." (Clifton)—"F. M."—"Oonstant Reader" (Nottingham)—"J. E." (Barnstaple)—"F. R. G. S."—"An Adventurer" (Gawton Copper): We cannot insert your remarkson this mine: it may have been a clerical error. Write to the office for explanation, as we cannot furnish you with the information you ask—"G. C." (Milton Abbot)—"M. O."—"Shareholder" (Wheal Crebor)—"J. F." (East Graven Moor) "R. N. W."—"Shareholder" (Wheal Crebor)—"J. J. W." (Bryn Glas)—The letter of "Lawyer," on the Flagstaff Company, shall appear in the support of the company of the property of the property of the Flagstaff Company, shall appear intext week.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

THE SAFE WORKING OF COAL MINES

Our mining engineers appear to be bestirring themselves in making their views known as to the best means that can be adopted for preventing accidents in mines, and so combining the greatest amount of safety with economy. So far we find that the evidence given before the Royal Commission has been that of the Government Inspectors the Royal Commission has been that of the Government Inspectors and other officials, but it is now proposed that the opinions of our ablest engineers shall be proffered. For this purpose Mr. R. CARTER, the President of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, has laid down the groundwork for much valuable information to be added to the evidence already given, embracing nearly everything relating to the working of mines. He commences by alluding to the systems of working coal, the evidence with respect to which he states is in favour of the "longwall" as against the "pillar and stall" system. But in this preference all allowances should be made as to the thickness of the seams being worked and the presence and neouliar form of the seams being worked and the presence and peculiar form of exuding dangerous and explosive gas. The experience of the various coal fields of Great Britain show that in South Yorkshire they had a coal fields of Great Britain show that in South Yorkshire they had a great peculiarity of stratification, which yielded gas in a more prolific and dangerous form than was met with in any other part of the kingdom. There were sudden outbursts of gas, which had been fully recorded, but for certain selfish objects on the part of some persons had been held as fallacious, but it is proposed to be shown by analogy how the risks in the South Yorkshire coal field in particular were increased by the gas exuding violently alike from floor and roof, while in other districts its escape was limited to the mine itself.

As to ventilation, Mr. CARTER says the evidence given so far with regard to it appeared to him to be most incongruous, for instead of presenting itself as head and front of the whole enquiry, it had evidently sunk into a secondary place in the economy of mining engineering, and certainly required to be far more carefully deliberated upon to satisfy the requirements necessary to be made known on such a very important branch in connection with mining enterprise. The somewhat general application of mechanical appliances of late years

very important branch in connection with mining enterprise. The somewhat general application of mechanical appliances of late years in connection with the working of mines has testified to the spirited manner in which colliery proprietors have met the growing exigencies of ventilation, and the great extent to which the primary principle of furnace or driftway has been superseded by the more effective and elaborate construction of the fan, should find material for closer remark and discrimination. That the most important question in relation to mining is undoubtedly that which relates to ventilation will be readily admitted, and it should certainly be thoroughly gone into, and the results made generally known. Our colliery managers, all of whom are not well acquainted with the general properties of aeriform fluids, which we know exercise a certain amount of pressure on the sides of the material that contains them and on the surface of all the bodies that enter into their interior. There should also be clearly the bodies that enter into their interior. There should also be clearly pointed out the causes of the alterations of the air in mines, the

the bodies that enter into their interior. There should also be clearly pointed out the causes of the alterations of the air in mines, the physical laws of the movements of gas, upon which are based the means usually put in practice to obtain the compensating currents indispensable in all subterranean works. A good deal of practical experience could be given with respect to the working of the fans now in use at so many mines, such as the Guibal and the Schiele, which are to be found at so many places. We, therefore, hope that before the enquiry terminates the information obtained with respect to ventilation will be most complete.

The safety-lamp, we are told, has met with a tolerably fair share of treatment, the evidence having been gathered from several of the most important of our great coal fields. The Davy and Clanny, however, appear to divide between them the principal share of commendation. This view is not one that is entertained in South Yorkshire, the most gaseous coal district in the kingdom, for as a rule preference has been given to the Stephenson, which is to be found in several of the largest collieries, whilst the workmen look upon it as the one ensuring the greatest amount of safety. If the members of the Royal Commission really give the preference to a Clanny over the well-known "Geordie," then all we can say is that their view will not be endorsed by many of our ablest mining engineers who have had the greatest amount of experience in the working of mines giving off large quantities of gas, nor will it be accepted by old miners who hold to the Stephenson as being the best and safest of all lamps. It is to be hoped that additional evidence will be given by those connected with mines where explosions have taken place, and where there have been sudden outbursts of gas. There should be no room nected with mines where explosions have taken place, and where there have been sudden outbursts of gas. There should be no room left for doubting which were the lamps most entitled to the confidence of those who used them.

In connection with the miners' lamp, great credit is due to the Midland Association for the valuable information given to mining engineers and managers as to the most effectual means for testing them, as shown last year by the interesting experiments of Mr. EMBLETON. It was found that the ordinary mode of testing a lamp was of no use, but by plunging a lamp into a bath of gas the safe or unsafe condition was at once plainly shown. Such a safeguard should be generally known, for a properly equipped lamp is a most important item in guarding against danger from the gases found in such large quantities in so many mines.

Seeing that so many lives are lost annually by falls of roof and mineral, the setting of timber should not be overlooked by those who will have the street at the best means that should be appropried for

the props or in constructing the frames. Information might also be vouchsafed as to the timber best suited for propping under certain whather, in some instances, cast-iron could not be circumstances, and whether, in some instances afely and advantageously used.

more safely and advantageously used.

Blasting by explosive agents has no doubt led to many serious and fatal catastrophes, and many suggestions have been made with respect to it, some persons going so far as to say that it should be entirely prohibited. This we certainly think is going too far, for there are mines where it can be carried on with perfect safety, owing to there being little or no gas, but there are others, such as South Yorkshire, where the system is dangerous in the extreme, and should not be tolerated. We, however, quite agree with Mr. CARTER that the settlement of the practice should be governed by the special conditions of each district or mine, and still more minutely by the natural conditions under which the pressure and volume of gas were met with conditions of each district or mine, and stall more minutely by the natural conditions under which the pressure and volume of gas were met with in the progress of mining operations. Experience has shown that there is a marked difference in both the quantity and the quality of gas given off by the coal and the immediately surrounding strata. As a rule, in South Yorkshire the workings were prosecuted at depths before the general level of the water-bearing strata, and to that circumstance, it is considered, may be attributed the far more fertile production of gas to harass and endanger mining operations that many other coal fields had not to complain of.

other coal fields had not to complain of.

The suggestions made by the President of the Midland Institute, and which we have considered of sufficient importance to enlarge upon, it is to be hoped will not be overlooked by those they are intended for, so that when the report of the Royal Commission is issued no one will be able to complain that in it anything has been omitted which could in any way tend to decrease the number of accidents, and diminish the death rate in mines from what may be termed preventible causes.

THE PROGRESS OF SCOTCH MINING, IRON MAKING, &c.

At the present time, when so much attention is being paid to the Scotch iron trade, a notice of the progress made in mining and the production of metals may not be considered inoportune. Commencing with lead ore, we find that a considerable quantity is raised in Lanarkshire and Dumfrieshire, and a small quantity in Kirkcudbright. The Leadhills Mining Company, in the former county, are the largest producers, the Earl of Hopetown being the lessor. Next comes the well known Wanlockhead Mines, belonging to the Marquis of QUEENS-BERRY, where the ore is richer in silver than that found in any other part of Scotland, giving about 5 ozs. to the ton of ore. In Kirkcudbright, the East Black Craig Mines have not been very productive, either as regards lead ore or silver. During the last few years, as has been the case in other parts of the kingdom, the production has not materially increased, although this cannot be said to be the result of the exhaustion of the mines; but lead has been one of those metals the price of which has declined considerably, and in not a few instances mines that formerly paid well cannot now be worked at a profit, so that many owners have limited the output, or altogether stopped their mines until a more favourable time should come. The production of Scotland during the last few years has been as follows:

1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. At the present time, when so much attention is being paid to the

A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	10/3.	1070.	10//.	10/0.	
Lanarkshire—LeadhillsTons	2346	 2353	 1100	 2345	
Kirkeudbright-Black Craig	424	 455	 357	 424	
Wanlockhead	1320	 1060	 1050	 1320	
Isle of Islay	20	 42	 200	 20	
97. 40		-	-	-	

It will be seen that the quantity of ore raised last year was less by
1 ton than in 1875.

IRONSTONE.—Scotland has long been noted for the celebrated
blackband ironstone, but it is evidently being worked out, so that a
considerable tonnage has to be imported from Ireland. The blackband beds are found in the carboniferous limestone, the Airdrie, or band beds are found in the carboniferous limestone, the Airdrie, or uppermost band, having been discovered by DAVID MUSHET early in the present century. It is about 16 in. in thickness, but is fast being exhausted. To the West of Glasgow some of the blackband ironstones pass into the coal seams, the carbonaceous gradually replacing the argillaceous carbonate of iron. In the East Lothian coal field, in the carboniferous limestone series, there are seams of ironstone, whilst in the south of Ayrshire there is what is known as the Daltry blackband ironstone. Avershire indeed produces were then a third of all in the south of Ayrshire there is what is known as the Daltry blackband ironstone. Ayrshire, indeed, produces more than a third of all the ironstone raised in Scotland, Lanark, of course, standing next. At Newkirk, as well as in Shetland, some few thousands of tons of hematite are produced annually. Of the entire quantity of 2,436,355 tons of ore raised in Scotland last year, 1,312,583 tons were blackband, and 1,123,772 tons clayband. Owing to the gradual exhaustion of the seams of blackband, as well as from other causes, for several years past there has been a marked falling off in the output, and this in the course of time must tell on the cost of production of pig. The tonnage of ironstone raised since 1871 was as follows:—

Yalue.

₽p.	CO OF Y	TOMBOOTHO TOTAGO			11 15 1		
-			Tons raised.			Value.	
	1871		3,000,000	**************	£	825,000	
	1872		3,270,000			817,000	
	1873		1,986,000			595,000	
	1874		2,119,771	***************************************		792,161	
	1875		2,452,235			920,723	
	1876	***************************************	2,551,551		1	,524,767	
	1877		2,616,383		1	,569,829	
	1878		2,436,355		1	,218,177	
					-		

It will be observed that the returns show a particularly high value for the stone raised in 1876, so that the probability is that there has been some mistake. In comparing the production in particular of 1872 with last year, it will be seen that the decrease has been of a marked

character.

PIG-IRON.—The make of pig-iron in Scotland has undergone many changes, but taking it altogether it has been well maintained for many years, and as the production has been on the average more than one-sixth of the entire yield, it has at all times exerted considerable influence on the prices of pig in both the home and foreign markets. Singularly enough the production in 1874, by no means a bad year, generally was less than it had been for 20 years previously. But 1870 was the year in which the largest quantity was made, when the average price was about 51s. 3d. per ton. Again, in 1877 we find the production was considerably below that of several previous years, whilst there was a still further decline last year, and the probability is that the present year will turn out even less favourable. The following table shows the production since 1851, with the number of furnaces erected and those in blast:

Year. Purnaces erected, Furnaces in blast. Production—tons.

	ected and th						
Year.	Farnaces				n blast.	Production-ton	18
1851	************	143	**********	114		775,000	
1852		144		113		78,0000	
1853		144		114		720,000	
1854		149		115		780,000	
1855		157	**********	122		820,000	
1856		161		128		820,000	
	*************	165		125	***********	900,000	
1858		165		134		950,000	
1859		170		125		980,000	
1860		171		133		1,000,000	
1861		171		122		1,040,000	
1862		170		125		1,080,000	
1863		171		134		1,150,000	
1864		163	***********	135			
1865		163	*********	136			
1866		164		98	*********	994,000	
1867	*************					1,031,000	
1868			**********		*********	1,068,000	
1869			**********			1,150,000	
1870		160	**********	126		1,206,000	
1871	************	154		126		1,160,000	
1872			************			1,090,000	
1873	************	152		122		993,000	
1874	************	157		121		806,000	
1875		155		113		1,050,000	
1876		154		116			
1877	***********				*********	982,000	
7070	1	4		00		000,000	

that the lowest was in 1851, which was only 37s. 6d. per ton, whilst in the following year it nearly doubled, having realised 72s. 6d., and in 1853 it had gone up to 80s. The lowest price for several years afterwards was in 1861, when it was 48s. 6d. per ton. In 1870 the price was 51s. 3d., and in the following year, when the demand for pig was on the increase, the sales averaged 72s. 9d. per ton. In 1873 the price advanced to 110s., and in 1874, with a greatly decreased production, the highest point recorded was raised, being 176s. per ton. Of the blast furnaces in Scotland about one-fourth have been erected so as to utilise the waste gases, whilst the remainder are open topped. Last year, in the making of the 902,000 tons of pig, it is estimated that 2,244,800 tons of coal were consumed. The largest number of furnaces belong to WILLIAM BAIRD and Co., who last year had 16, of which 10 only were in blast of which 10 only were in blast

THE AMERICANS AND THE IRON TRADE.

Consequences of the highest importance appear likely to result from the prosperity—the astounding prosperity—which the United States have now attained. The American railroad interest is profiting from four great influences; first, the reduction in maintenance charges, resulting from the introduction of steel rails; secondly, the states have attained. The American raintoau interest is prontaing from four great influences; first, the reduction in maintenance charges, resulting from the introduction of steel rails; secondly, the reduction in the rate of interest current on all American securities possessing the least tangibility; thirdly, the tendency which appears now to prevail to avoid ruinous freight wars; and, fourthly, the prosperity resulting from a harvest of unprecedented abundance. Hitherto the maintenance of permanent way in a climate of such fickleness as that of the United States has been a very serious matter; but the introduction of steel rails will ensure much economy and security. The refunding of the National Debt of the United States at a much easier rate of interest has also ensured cheap interest for all American railroad companies which have any security to offer to their bondholders, and very important savings of interest appear likely to be secured during the next ten or fifteen years. Both bondholders and stockholders of American railroads have suffered grievously in the past from the introduction of freight rates, which have left no return upon the capital employed in establishing and equipping even great arterial lines; but now American railroad directors appear to be so strongly impressed with the advantages of "consolidation" and harmonious action that probably the next thing which we shall hear will be a loud complaint against "gigantic monopolies." We have already in recent articles glanced at the enormous benefits which an abundant—an extraordinarily abundant—harvest is likely to confer upon the American agricultural interest this year at 50,000,000. All calculations upon the subject are more or less conjectural; but now that wheat is a good 10s. per quarter higher than it was in October, 1878, while the markets are still advancing, we can but adhere to our figures as substantially accurate. This being the case all the great American and Canadian lines will probably have an increased grain traffic this year

since they will be enabled to dispose or their produce upon much more advantageous terms.

We have gone into all these details—first, because they possess an intrinsic interest; and, secondly, because it is such circumstances as these which have given an enormous impetus to the work of American railroad construction. This impetus has led to an extraordinary increase in the demand for railroad matériel. So great, indeed, has been this increase that American ironmasters have found themselves utterly this increase that American ironmasters have found themselves utterly unable to cope with the circumstances with which they have had to deal. The extraordinarily large orders which they have received for steel rails have compelled them to import heavy quantities of English Bessemer pig; and even then considerable contracts for steel rails have escaped American firms, and have come to England. At present there appears to be little check to the wonderful animation which now characterises the American railroad interest; and we may, therefore, expect to witness the receipt of further orders for our rails and pig from the United States. In any case our ironmasters enter upon the winter under much more cheerful conditions than were hoped for three months since by the most sanguine imaginations and the most ardent minds.

most ardent minds.

HORNACHOS SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

We have been requested to state, for the information of the share-holders of this company, that the directors have received a complete set of photographic views of the buildings and machinery at the Descuidada and Afortunada Mines. These views, as also plans of the underground and surface works, can be inspected at the company's offices, 16, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

offices, 16, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The company's engineer—Mr. Homedes—reports that the dressing machinery at both mines is in work, and that sufficient ore is being raised to keep it going without any stoppages. The estimated returns to the end of this year are 30 tons of dressed ore per month from each mine, and the raisings for the coming year are calculated at 1200 tons. The quality of the ore for silver at Afortunada continues improving, and the last account sales of 22½ tons, dated Oct. 17, from Messrs. Nevill, Druce, and Co., has given the following result:

t. c. q. Lead-percent. Silver perton—ozs. Price per ton.

Amount.

9 1 3 64½ 174 243 15 0 2997 11 7 1 1 53 1 1 53 17 0 112 7 1 10 7 0 55 160 38 17 0 402 111

22 10 0
Or an average of 401. 11s. 2d. per ton of 20 cwts.
A parcel of Descuidada ore, as per account sales dated Oct. 24,

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fro than hop wide mexical ing for pro word training for The balk total last vess the take the who the can sen The was the polistation to be desired.

82 82¾ 77½ 52 14 6 17 19 8

£232 17 3

10 8 1
Or an average of 221. 7s. 3d. per ton of 20 cwts.
From advices received from Mr. Homedes, dated Oct. 18, it appears that the mineralisation at Descuidada has improved, and he proposes to increase the returns at once to 45 tons per month from this mine.
The total number of men working underground on Oct. 11 was 136, of which 67 were at Afortunada and 69 at Descuidada. This is exhabiting the best of the description of the least clusive of the hands engaged on surface and on the dressing-floors.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—A general meeting of members was held at the Meteorological Office, Victoria-street, on Tuesday, when the following papers were read:—On the Mineralogy and Geognosy of the Orkney Islands, by the President. On some Cornish Tinstones and Tin Capels, by J. H. Collins, F.G.S. On a Probably Dimorphous Form of Tin, by Dr. C. O. Trechmann. Experiments on the Elasticity of Minerals, by John Milne. On a peculiar Pasty Form of Silica from Leadhills, Scotland, by Andrew French. The chair was taken by the President, Dr. M. Forster-Heddle, F.R.S.E., of St. Andrew's.

Notes on Coal Mining.—That there are many young colliers of ample intelligence to become Certificated Colliery Managers provided the necessary scientific facts were placed within their reach cannot be doubted, but the small amount of wages they receive often prevents them from obtaining the books in which those facts are cannot be doubted, but the small amount of wages they receive often prevents them from obtaining the books in which those facts are recorded, the price of scientific works being unusually high, and devoted to only a very small proportion of the subjects which the candidate has to get up. To meet this difficulty an admirable little volume of only 48 pages (London: Colliery Guardian-office, Essexteret) has been prepared by Mr. Trevor F. Thomas, M.E., himself a Certificated Colliery Manager, and, therefore, well acquainted with the numerous difficulties which candidates have to contend with. Mr. Thomas very truly remarks that even when the candidate is fortunate enough to be able to obtain the more elaborate works he frequently loses considerable time in trying to digest much matter. ce.

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matically arranged, commencing with the details of the process and cost of putting down a borehole, of sinking, practical working of coal seams, ventilation, surveying, levelling, steam-engine, boilers, haulage, and mensuration. The Notes are admirably adapted to meet the object in view, and will be found exceedingly useful in the colliery office, and by many who have already passed the ordeal of the Government examination.

THE HOLLWAY PROCESS.—An improved furnace to be used in the Hollway process has been patented by Mr. WILLIAM HENDESON, of Irvine, Ayrshire. The furnaces appears from the description, which is very long and involved, and not accompanied by drawings, to be a short ordinary blast-furnace, with the hearth or crucible and part of the boshes to the extent of about 2 ft. above the tuyeres removable. The tapping is received in a lined ladle as in the steel manufacture.

The tapping is received in a lined ladle as in the steel manufacture. PROFESSOR HENRY HOW.—It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of an old and valued correspondent of the Mining Journal—HENRY HOW, D.C.L., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in, and Vice-President of, the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia—which occurred about a fortnight since. For more than a quarter of a century Prof. How has worked laboriously and successfully for the advancement of the college, and has ever been most energetic in his efforts to encourage the development of the mining and industrial resources of the province. He was a member of several of the scientific societies of Great Britain connected with the branches of study to which he devoted himself, and his numerous mineralogical investigations have resulted not only in the discovery of many new minerals but also in the indication of many localities capable of being wrought with commercial advantage. The details of these investigations have from time to time been published in these columns, and their importance has been widely appreciated. The announcement of his death has caused general regret throughout Nova Scotia, and it is felt that the best wish which can be offered for the college and the province is that a successor as competent, as obliging, and as energetic may be found. He leaves a widow, a son—the Rev. H. How—and two daughters, but very inadequately provided for.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 23.—51. in one week, and before the day has come round again 41. in the next, and this following what is now a long series of advances—who would have believed that such things were possible even three months since. All who had carefully gone into the question knew that recovery must come, and that it could not be far distant; but did anyone anticipate that it would be so rapid? Ere long, if matters continue at this rate, we shall be praying the smelters to hold their hands lest our foreign competitors, whom it has cost so much to drive out of the field, should be tempted to enter it again. What we want is not high prices, but fairly remunerative prices; just the prices which will enable us with the now developed economy to which the depression gave birth to make an adequate profit in all fairly productive mines and well managed mines, and stopping short of the figure which will excite production elsewhere.

Something has been said of late of the possibilities and probabilities of reaction; and, of course, this is always possible when advances have been so sudden and so considerable. But we do not think we have much to fear on this head. The only real dangers lay in the rushing on the market of such stocks as there are at Wheal Owles and Dolcoath, which have now paid very well for keeping; but this is not at all a serious one. They are in too good hands to be dealt with unjudiciously, and though we may anticipate that they will not be long before they find their way into the market, still the market can pretty well stand their influx, and especially when we bear in mind the very wide margin there still is between the price in London and the figures adopted by the smelters. And even if there is to be a slight reaction the causes will be too self evident to give rise to any feeling of alarm. The standards have to reach a higher figure ere they take their proper, and we may hope for a long time permanent, place. A few slight fluctuations are of little import.

The report at Dolcoath is a with a lode not underlying more than half as large as the main lode on which they previously worked. During the past two months they had been continuing the rise on that lode, and it was now very clear to his mind that there was a new lode they did not know the existence of before, standing entire 200 fathoms in length from surface to the bottom in the western part. The lode was now worth in the rise 30%, per fathom, and as soon as that rise was communicated to Harriet's shaft—which he hoped would be done this week or at the beginning of next—they would be able to drive westward upon that lode as well as the main lode. He thought it was likely that lode would produce in the upper workings a considerable quantity of copper, as it was exactly parallel with the rich bunches of copper found in the other lode, and they could intersect at the other workings by easy cross-cuts from the other points." The value of the boring-machine was shown by the fact stated by Capt. Thomas that but for it they would be unable to work in the rise to Harriet's chaft, as the end was 140 fathoms from any ventilation, and the rise 18 fathoms. Mr. Mark Gay Pearse at the dinner reckoned that Dolcoath had yielded 12,000% of mineral for each fathom—560—in length of the sett, or about 6,000,000% in all! And yet there are still those who talk of Cornish mines being exhausted, and Cornish mining as a thing of the past.

The committee of the Cornwall County Distress Fund have had a Colerably bright meeting. The Chairman, Mr. W. C. Pendarves, had the pleasure of reporting the receipt of several letters from Australia, containing drafts for the relief of distress in the county. The secretary of the Sandhurst committee of work and the relief of the cornwall county and adding that he should have much pleasure in making a further remittance by the next mail. Crewick contributed 150%, and stated that another 50% that had been subscribed by all classes. The money was to be distributed at the discretion of the committee, and to be spent in assisting Co

the present no more grants would be required for their district. The Redruth committee stated that there was no special distress in the neighbourhood, and recommended only a small grant of \$2\$ towards the relief of a man who was about to leave the workhouse. The committees of Camborne and St. Agnes also reported no special cases of distress. In the Perranzabuloe district there were five men—heads of families—unable to obtain work. They were at present employed in making a road, which was taken in hand last winter, and the committee asked for an addisional \$30\$, towards completing it. Kenwyn and Kes and Grampound reported no special cases of distress. At Launceston, however, between \$2\$ and \$30\$ families would probably be out of employment, and the committee, who had been very successful in raising subscriptions in their own immediate neighbourhood, made a request for \$20\$. The varieus amounts asked for by the committees were voted, \$40\$, being granted to Launceston, as that committee had anticipated that the Central Committee would hold another meeting a month hence, when they could make another application if necessary.

Wheal Peevor has secured the greatest point this fine mine has yet made by declaring a dividend of 16s. per share. Special interest must always attach to a "bal" which made its mark and commenced paying dividends in the worst stage of the depression. A mine with such a history; even though but of yesterday, must have a fine future before it.

before it.
Capt. Teague has had the honour of receiving very distinguished visitors at Carn Brea—the Archbishop of Canterbury and his daughters, accompanied by Canon and Mrs. Rogers. Having been shown there the whole surface processes of dressing tin ore, &c., and been entertained to lunch in the account house, the distinguished party were very much interested in what they saw.

The Exhibition of the Cornwall Mining Institute, which is to be held next week at Redruth—not Camborne, as heretofore—will be by far, it is expected, the most attractive and successful held under the auspices of the society.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 23.—The course which the Coalmasters' Association, headed by the Earl of Dudley's agent, will shortly see fit to take in view of the improvement in trade was much debated at the ironmasters' meetings in Birmingham this afternoon, and in Wolverhampton yester-day. Business was unsettled by the doubt which exists whether on the 1st prox. furnace coal would be advanced 2s. a ton, making the price the 1st prox. furnace coal would be advanced 2s, a ton, making the price 10s., as is rumoured. On this account mainly colliery proprietors and raw iron masters alike refused consumers' requests to accept forward contracts. Meanwhile the colliers, in public meeting assembled, are pushing on the masters to declare on the date mentioned an advance which under the sliding scale will raise wages 6d. per "day" or stint. If an advance is not declared at that time the men threatened to give notice for a substantial rise. The Cannock Chase colliery owners (who mine house coal chiefly) will, it is understood, increase prices 1s. a ton on deep coal and lumps with the opening of November, and wages on that side of South Staffordshire are looked for to then go

(who mine house coal chiefly) will, it is understood, increase prices is a ton on deep coal and lumps with the opening of November, and wages on that side of South Staffordshire are looked for to then go up. But it must be remembered that an average price of more than 10s, a ton for best deep and shallow coal must be realised before any increase in wages can occur. At present the prices of the four principal collieries are given as—Brownhill Colliery, best deep, 9s.; best shallow, 8s.; Cannock and Rugeley, best deep, 10s.; best shallow, 8s. in trucks; Brereton, best deep, 10s.; shallow, 8s. 6d.; and the Cannock Chase Colliery, best deep, 10s.; shallow, 9s.

Pig-iron is in larger output this week than last, and the inclination of masters is still in the same direction. A second furnace will shortly be in operation at the works of Messrs. Williams Brothers, Parkfield, Bilston. The prices realised for inferior pigs are a little under those of last Thursday, but high-class brands, both native and foreign, are quite as firm as of late—65s. for Lilleshall hot-blast pigs and for those of kindred makes is demanded. Derbyshire iron of the Stanton brand is quoted 2l. 15s. Tredegar pigs show an advance on the week of a good half-crown, and makers now demand 77s. 6d. per ton. Barrow hematites are unaltered.

Marked finished iron is being ordered with more freedom from abroad, and the home demand is also better. As a result, selling prices are harder. Sheets, but not largely the best sorts, are in increased sale for foreign consumption.

The Batman's Hill Finished Ironworks, formerly owned by Mr. Wm. Rose, will be re-started before long. They have been purchased by the Monmore Lane Company.

There is no falling off in the improvement noted last week in the North Staffordshire coal and iron trades. The principal firms have again made a slight advance in the prices of finished iron, and are in receipt of further large orders from the United States. Messrs. Stainer and Co. and Messrs. R. Heath and Sons are both particularly bu iron are being worked for a couple of years.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Oct. 22.—The National Bisteddfod, which is intended to be held at Carnarvon next year, is to be proclaimed in that town on Friday with great ceremony and celat. Among the prizes offered is one of 30 guineas, offered by the gentlemen attending the ore sales at Holywell, for an essay on the Mineral Resources of the Counties of Den-

so guineas, offered by the gentlemen attending the ore sales at Holywell, for an essay on the Mineral Resources of the Counties of Denbigh and Flint, with especial reference to the deposit of lead and zinc ores, and the laws governing their deposition. It is to be hoped that an essay may be elicited that shall be worthy of the subject, and of a permanent place in the literature of the country—a place which, unfortunately, few of the Eisteddfod essays attain to.

It will be interesting scientifically, as well as commercially, if the bluestone deposit of the Morfa Ddu should pass into true copper ore in depth. I hope it may. With the advance made in the price of copper, I trust we shall see the present forlorn aspect of the Parys Mines transformed into that of a busy and prosperous scene.

I have read with interest the letters written about the mineral discoveries made in the parish of Trefeglws. I am no prophet, and I do not wish to discourage intelligent prospecting, but I make bold to say that copper ore in paying quantities will not be found in the country north-east of the Van Mines—at least, not nearer than the Stiperstones, or at great depth in some of the Shropskire lead mines. A little knowledge of the zones or stratigraphical horizons peculiar to the various metallic ores would keep people from floundering in places where they can never hope to find them. It may, I think, be laid down as a mining axiom or proverb that "Ignorance has lost more money in looking for the right thing in the wrong place, than ignorance has found by the accidental discovery of the right thing in the right place."

The difficulties that recently beset the Ruthin and Carrian, Acridon

A meeting of the shareholders in the Whitland and Cardigan Rail-

A meeting of the shareholders in the Whitland and Cardigan Railway is to be held in Cardigan on Friday to hear the terms on which Messrs. Appleby and Lawton are willing to complete the line from Crymmych to Cardigan. I hope this means the completion of this little line, and I should be glad to hear that the very circuitous route by which Crymmych is intended to be approached can be avoided.

A small fall of rock has taken place at Abercwmeiddau Slate Charry, in the Corris district, by which unfortunately a workman, William Williams, and another man, William Jones, was seriously hurt. The improvement in the slate trade is sustained, and even the smaller sized slates are now moving off. The map and section of the North Wales coal field, noticed in the Journal last week, should prove a very useful work. I have not seen it yet, but I hope that

the country have been obviated. The area of the water shed to be drained for the benefit of Liverpool is about 50 square miles, out of 1250 drained by the river above its junction with the Severn. The proposed reservoir will be about five miles iong by three-quarters of a mile broad. The ultimate capacity of the stowage will be 50,000,000 gallons of water a day, and by the utilisation of the storm water it is proposed that the ordinary flow of water in the river is not to be diminished. The scheme is one of the grandest of modern times. It is right in principle, for it should be an axiom in water supply that "the supply of the population on the plains should be derived direct from sources above human habitations and the possibility of defilement by sewage." It should, however, be made still grander. The intervening and neighbouring towns, Shrewsbury included, should share the advantage, paying some proportion, not, I should say, the full proportion of the cost. Meanwhile a struggle is going on in Liverpool itself, and it remains to be seen if the inhabitants of that town are sufficiently unanimous in favour of the scheme.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHİRE.

Oct. 23.—There has been an undoubted improvement in the state of the iron trade of Derbyshire in common with what has been the case in all other iron-making districts, and prices as a matter of course have reached the paying point. So far, however, the inducements have not been sufficiently strong as to lead to the blowing in of any of the furnaces that have been long out. Manufactured iron has also been in better demand, so far as regards both mill and foundry material. In Bessemer rails a good business continues to be done at the works at Dronfield, and this no doubt will continue during the remainder of the year. House coal has been in increased demand, and prices have at most places slightly advanced. More is being sent to London from Clay Cross, Eckington, Grassmore, and several other collieries, whilst merchants have raised the price of the best coal to consumers 2s. per ton, and for inlands from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton. Of course no such increase has taken place at the pits, for the prices at them are barely paying in many instances. Steam coal goes off slowly, and at rates that leave no margin of profit. In small coal but little is doing. There has of late been an improved demand, more especially for the Sheffield iron and steel smelters.

Most of the Sheffield trades are now busier than they have been for a long time, and orders continue to flow in daily, and this has been the case more particularly with respect to Bessemer rails, all the makers of which are now busy. At the Cyclops Works part of a large contract for steel rails has just been received from the Government of India. Steel guns, gun-blocks, and heavy armour-plates are also being extensively produced for our own Government. Steel plates for ships and boilers are also in fair request, and more is being done in brands suitable for the best descriptions of cutlery. In ordinary plates and sheets some of the mills are better off, whilst considerable quantities of telegraph wire continue to be turned out. Ma

In South Yorkshire the coal trade is still in an unsettled state, several of the colliery owners having given their workmen notice of a reduction, whilst the executive of the Miners' Association have a reduction, whist the executive of the Miners' Association have issued a circular asking for an advance of 10 per cent., on the ground of the recent rise which has taken place in the price of coal. There is, however, no mention made of restriction, which was threatened a few weeks ago. The trade in house coal is certainly better than it has been, with an advance of about 6d. per ton, but steam coal, low as it has been all the summer, is likely to come down still lower, so that it will have to be sold, in all probability, at a loss during the winter months.

that it will have to be sold, in all probability, at a loss during the winter months.

On Wednesday night a meeting of the miners employed at Swaithe and Edmund's Main Collieries, near Barnsley, was held, when it was determined to resist the proposed reduction of wages.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 23.—The news as to the flooding of the Severn Tunnel is a serious item, which has to be reported this day. Satisfactory progress was being made, and the work pushed on so rapidly that about the same time the disaster took plece Sir Daniel Gooch, at the opening of the Severn Bridge, was speaking cheeringly of the future progress. The water rushed in from a stream on the Monmouthshire side. The state of the dawse is not of course, yet known, but if

ing of the sector Bridge, was passaged and the Monmouthshire side. The water rashed in from a stream on the Monmouthshire side. The extent of the damage is not, of course, yet known, but it is believed a considerable time must elapse before the workings can be pumped clear.

The South Wales Institute of Mining Engineers quarterly meeting has been held at Cardiff, Mr. Richard Laybourne presiding. There was a good attendance. The following papers were read and discussed:—"Air Friction in Colliery Shafts," by Mr. H. K. Jordan, F.G.S.; "Large and Small Boreholes, as Employed in Blasting Operations," by Mr. H. Lewis; "Pumping Plant and Machinery erected at the Gellygaer Colliery, 1869-71;" by Mr. G. F. Adams. A paper by Mr. T. Dyne Steel, "On the Failure of the Traedyrhiw Bridge, near Merthr," and one "On Compressed Air Machinery," by Mr. A. J. Stevens, were partly considered and adjourned. Mr. James MacMurtrie, of Radstock, was nominated as president for the coming two years.

two years.

The Llynvi, Tondu, and Ogmore Coal and Iron Company's report has been issued by the liquidator and committee for the half-year ending June last. From this it appears that the total accumulated loss carried forward to next account is some 29,000%. Last half-year the output of coal was 210,691 tons, as compared with the previous half, when 189,186 tons were raised to the surface. The make of pig-iron was 22,900 against 20,549 tons; and of bars, 17,626 against 17,856 tons. 17.856 tons.

Stiperstones, or at great depth in some of the Shropshire lead mines. A little knowledge of the zones or stratigraphical horizons peculiar to the various metallic ores would keep people from floundering in places where they can never hope to find them. It may, I think, be laid down as a mining axiom or proverb that "Ignorance has lost more money in looking for the right thing in the wrong place, than ignorance has found by the accidental discovery of the right thing in the right place."

The difficulties that recently beset the Ruthin and Cerrig-y-druidon Railway have heen smoothed, and the line is making good progress. A meeting of the inhabitants of Holt has been held, under the presidency of the clergyman, to promote the construction of a railway returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The staple trades of the district may be generally said to have improved. The demand for iron and steel continues better, but there very for the Aberystwith and Aberaron Railway will not be completed in time for an application to Parliament in the next session.

Next session powers will be applied for to connect Port Talbot by the college district of the Rhondda Valley. Next session powers will be applied for to connect Port Talbot by Direct communication will thus be had to the docks at Briton Ferry. An enquiry has been held as to the death of three men, named George Hood (blacksmith), James Kempthorne (engineman), and the Cwmdare Colliery. The accident occurred in the Bute vein. Mr. E. Wales, Government Inspector, said due caution seemed to have need a verdict of "Accidental Death."

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old materials, but also for new steel and iron, and scrap iron has gone to the United States a good deal of late. Better prices still prevail for finished descriptions. Bars are in rather better request, and pigiron sells well at late improved rates. The iron cleared has been mainly to the States, with one or two parcels for Italy. Tin-plates manifest a steady alteration for the better if prices are compared with what they were some month or so ago. The demand is tolerably good. The men appear desirous of carrying out their scheme for forming a new local Union.

There are indications of an improvement in the Coal Trade, and

one or two colliery proprietors are said to have secured contracts at 6d. per ton advance; at any rate there is extreme reluctance to enter prove a very useful work. I have not seen it yet, but I hope that the authors in taking the main coal as their base line have not fallen into the common error of confounding the main coal of Ruabon with that of Brymbo and Mold.

The surveys for the proposed conduit from the head streams of the River Vyrnwy, at Llanwddyn to Liverpool, are being pushed forward. An alteration for the better in the proposed route has been made, by which a rather free use of private parks, gentlemen's houses, and a little too much disregard of the natural feitures of Colliery, Pengam, closed a few years ago by the owners, Messrs. Prothero's Trust, is being re-opened by Messrs. Price and Evans. The demand for coal is remarkably good, and shipments are very large. Steam qualities are in specially good request. House coals are also fairly active. The men engaged in this section of trade to-day hold a meeting to consider the formation of a local Union, and also whether they shall ask for higher wages. The patent fuel trade as trifle more active. s a trifle more active.

NOTES FROM THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

There is scarcely any part of England more interesting to the cologist and mineralogist than that commencing near to the Forest geologist and mineralogist than that commencing near to the Forest of Dean, and extending into Somersetshire, and from thence to the more southern counties. But mo greater change of country can he experienced than going direct from the large mining and manufacturing districts of Yorkshire to the western counties, commencing at Worcester. Having specially visited the interesting exhibition at York, and been pleasantly ciceroned over the things worth seeing in the grand old city by a most interesting guide con amore, we started direct via a quick train over that excellently conducted line the Midland, for a journey due west, and found ourselves in the course of a few hours beyond the environs of Birmingham, which bore a striking land, for a journey due west, and found ourselves in the course of a few hours beyond the environs of Birmingham, which bore a striking resemblance to Sheffield, with its countless chimney stacks and dense volumes of smoke. Stopping a few miles to the west of Bromsgrove we visited the brine pits in Droitwich and the neighbourhood, and they are certainly well worth seeing. From them there is now produced about 250,000 tons of salt annually. Unfortunately, as is the case in Cheshire, the pumping of the brine causes the surface land to subside, and in the course of a comparatively short time the town and neighbourhood are likely to be seriously imperilled. It is stated on the highest authority that for some years past Droitwich, the railway and neighbourhood, have been going down rapidly. The main run of one of the lime pits from the south-east has been tearing up the ground, and on the way to the pit crosses Queen-street, and other parts of the town, where the houses are sunk and shattered. The rectory near Doderhill Church has been so much damaged by the brine that it has had to be abandoned. In the south part of the The rectory near Dodermit Church has been so much damaged by the brine that it has had to be abandoned. In the south part of the district so great was the subsidence, and the ground sunk so much, that sheep feeding in some pastures fell to such a depth that they had to be hauled up bodily. At Droitwich there are many old brine pits the records or history of which are lost, whilst at Stoke Prior a shaft was sunk to the rock salt in 1829, and water being introduced to make brine, the water dissolved the rock salt, so that the shaft shaft was sunk to the rock salt in 1829, and water being introduced to make brine, the water dissolved the rock salt, so that the shaft collapsed, and the pumps were broken up and buried. At Droitwich the brine appears to be plentiful, and when not pumped has risen to the surface. The Droitwich Company's shafts are rather more than 26 yards, and bored to 70 yards. Mr. Corbett is the largest owner, and two of his shafts are 96 yards, and bored to 117 yards, and another 85 yards, and bored to 117 yards. From borings which have been made at Droitwich it is said that the main bed of rock salt has already been dissolved in some places, so that it is quite probable that the town and neighbourhood may ultimately be submerged below the sea level, although from the action which is still going on it would appear that rock salt enough still remains to occasion more subsidence. But Worcestershire appears to have been favourably off would appear that rock salt enough still remains to occasion more subsidence. But Worcestershire appears to have been favourably off in other branches of business besides salt, for the ironworks have been doing very well, all things considered, during the year, although in almost every other part of the kingdom the iron trade has up to quite recently been in a most depressed state. At Worcester the wagonworks are closed, and the handsome pile of buildings that belonged at one time to the Worcester Locomotive Engine Company are now partly engaged in other work. The manufacture of locomotive engines has not been at all profitable so far, as is shown by the collapse of the works at Worcester and Bristol. At the adjoining works of Brettell and Co. for a considerable time past there has been a good deal doing in the formation of girders, and orders are said to be in hand that will occupy some months in clearing off. Some of the girders are 150 ft. in length, and large numbers of them are being sent to India for the Nagpoor and Chattischar Railway, Bombay. At the Vulcan Foundry a fair business has been done in some descriptions of railway material, including lock and gear apparatus. The railway foundry has also been tolerably well off in grates and similar castings. In connection with the old engine works there is a spacious yard, fitted up for smiths' shops and moulding, which one would think could be profitably utilised, but very little is now being done at it.

done at it.

After a long season of quietness trade is getting better in Gloucestershire, where the great event of the year, so far as the county is coucerned, came off on Friday last. The opening of the Severn Bridge, which attracted a large number of visitors from Bristol, Gloucester, and other places. The bridge has cost about 200,000l., and the necessary works adjoining and connected with it will cost about as much more. The bridge will be of the greatest importance to the colliery owners of the Forest of Dean in particular, and cannot fail to be advantageous to the irrepresentative. portance to the colliery owners of the Forest of Dean in particular, and cannot fail to be advantageous to the ironmasters there. At the Wigpool Mines, belonging to the Wigpool and Lydney Iron Ore Company, which were stopped some months ago, but which even last year raised but a comparatively small quantity of hematite, work is about to be resumed. The mines formerly belonged to the Brothers Hollaway, and now that they are owned by a company there is some talk of erecting blast furnaces for smelting the ore, which is of excellent quality. In other parts of the Forest matters are also locking more promising both as regards iron and coal.

At several of the leading works in Bristol trade has been what may be termed good for some time past, and has been in marked contrast with what has been doing in most other parts of the kingdom. The Avonside Engineworks are to be resuscitated, and there is now every prospect that they will be worked so as to ensure a fair return for the investments made. It is understood that the production will not be confined to the making of engines, but will embrace

return for the investments made. It is understood that the production will not be confined to the making of engines, but will embrace general machinery and mechanical appliances. Consequently the well-known works of the Messrs. Slaughter may once more become the most important in the West of England, finding profitable employment for a large number of hands. Ashton Vale, a short walk by the side of the River Avon from Bristol, has some of the most extension works in the district. the side of the River Avon from Bristol, has some of the most extensive works works in the district. At one time a considerable quantity of hematite iron was raised and smelted by the company that now owns the colliery, but the furnace has been out of blast for some time. Close to the colliery are the extensive works of Mr. Timm, where large quantities of fine thin sheets are rolled, a good business being done in them with India. Mr. Timm, it is stated, is having a steam vessel built for the purpose of carrying the sheets direct to the Thames, by which no doubt a considerable saving will be effected. Writing of steam vessels, it may not be inopportune to say that many practical men are of opinion that were the Avonside Company's directors to turn their attention to the production of ships, it would be not only to the benefit of the shareholders but to the City of Bristol. The ironstone at Ashton, and the coal at the same place, would, turn out some excellent iron, particularly well feature of the improvement is the exposure of twice the usual surface. adapted for rolling into sheets, Bristol would then occupy the posi-tion it ought to do, producing its own vessels, without being de-pendent on the Clyde or the Thames, and at a less cost per ton.

As it is Bristol holds a high position for the manufacture of galvanised iron for roofing and other purposes, most of the plain material being received from Staffordshire. Mr. Lycett, who has a large interest in the extensive works in Staffordshire, formerly owned by the Messrs. Thorneycroft, is now extensively engaged in galvanising, and turning out something like 1000 tons a month. At Wight's galvanising works a steady business has also been done for some time

In Wiltshire the Westbury Iron Company, like most others, have not been doing much with the four furnaces, for there is now only one in blast, but with the improvement now going on the probability is that others will be blown in. The ore is the ordinary hydrated is that others will be blown in. The ore is the ordinary nydrated oxide, and makes a very fair quality of pig. At Seend, near Devizes, in the same county, the Ducal Coal and Iron Company have three furnaces, but they are all out.

The coal measures of Bristol are closely connected with the carboniferous or mountain limestone, and nowhere is the lowest grade

of the series better developed. The romantic rocks of the formation from the chief scenery of Cheddar and the Mendip, the gorge of the Avon at Clifton, the headlands of Porteshead, Worle Hill, and extend as far as Brane Down, near to Western Super-Mare. The bearing of the Mendip range being east and west, forms the extreme southern barrier of what is known as the Bristol coal field.

The collieries belonging to the Ashton Vale Company, the nearest to the city, known as the Ashton and South Liberty, have been working tolerably well and more fortunate that, most others. The com-

ing tolerably well, and more fortunate that most others. The company cleared 5000l.—a strong proof of exceptionally good management one would say. The Malago Vale Company is working the

pany cleared 50001.—a strong proof of exceptionally good management one would say. The Malago Vale Company is working the Bedminster great vein, and are sending a large tonnage of the coal by railway, and are also doing a fair land sale. At the Old Bedminster Colliery, belonging to Mr. Henry Bennett, something like full time is being worked, whilst the Eastern Colliery, belonging to Mr. Lennard, is also kept fairly going. At the Kingswood Colliery, lately belonging to Messrs. Wethered, Cossham, and Wethered, there has been a change; Mr. Joseph Wethered, it is understood, has retired, and the concern has been taken by a small limited company, Mr. Handel Cossham being the principal shareholder.

The Parkfield Colliery, belonging to the same company, is raising a fair tonnage of house and gas coal. At Coal Pit Heath, where there is an extensive colliery belonging to Sir J. Smith, a large quantity of coal is being raised. In the Radstock district a steady business is being done at the Somersetshire Colliery, although, as at other places, the price at which coal has to be sold is low. At Nailsea one colliery is standing and the other closed. Taking the ironworks and collieries in the western part of England they are, to say the least, as well off as those in any other part of the kingdom, and will doubtless be as soon as any other to feel any improvement which may take place in connection with coal and iron.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 22.—The shipments of coal at the Tyne Dock and other main points have reached ahout an average during the past week. The demand for house coal and coke improves as the season advances, and for coke enquiries are freely made for next year. There has been a great scarcity of shipping in those rivers during the past few days, and this has caused work to be somewhat interrupted, but the demand for steam and all other classes of coal continues to improve, to that shipments will be large when sufficient tonnage arrives.

The iron trade has been much quieter during the week, and in

The iron trade has been much quieter during the week, and in Cleveland prices have fallen about 1s. 6d. per ton. Many of the makers are, however, firm at 50s. for No. 3, but they are well sold forward, and these may be taken as nominal rates. The merchants have been offering No. 3 at about 46s. There appears to be much confidence at present that the improved trade will be maintained. Shipments have been heavy to America, and also to Scotland, but scarcely so large to the Continent. The advance of finished iron is firmly maintained, and the prospects of the trade are improving, and there is likely to be an increased demand for engineering work.

The chemical trade continues to improve: a large business has

firmly maintained, and the prospects of the trade are improving, and there is likely to be an increased demand for engineering work.

The chemical trade continues to improve; a large business has been done during the week, and prices of all articles have advanced, A good deal of soda ash has been sold for delivery over the first half of next year, and further large enquiries are in the market. Bleaching powder, although slightly improved, is still low in price compared to other chemicals. The glass trade, which is a very important one in this district, is extremely depressed at present; a large number of furnaces are out, and many unemployed men are, of course, living on the funds of their Union. We allude more particularly to the flint glass trade, the manufacturers in this locality are cut out to a great extent by Belgian and other foreign manufacturers. Consumers of glass in this locality state that the glass which they buy is mainly sent from Belgium, and that this glass is of better quality and cheaper than that which the makers here can supply. This branch of the trade is, therefore, threatened with utter ruin. The reason given is that in Belgium the raw material can be had cheaper and the wages are only about one-half the amount paid here. The glassmen have for a long period had a Union, and the rules of this Union are of the most stringent character, and the rates of wages are regulated by the Union rules. It is evident that unless some measure of relief is devised the flint glass makers will be shortly ruined, and the men starved, and it has been suggested that a conference should be held between the masters and men on the subject.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

Oct 23.—The improved state of trade recently reported has been fairly sustained, and to some extent further developed. The coal trade has advanced, so that work at most of the collieries in operation is pretty good, but prices and wages are still moderate, not to say low. The new bridge over the Severn was formally opened on Friday of last week, when there were a great many of the leading men of the county present, as well as officials connected with the several railways that run their lines into or near the neing bourhood, including the Great Western, Midland, Wye Valley, &c., and the mayors of the principal surrounding towns and cities, besides engineers and other men of science. The occasion was an important one, and well deserved to be signalised by the marked attention paid to it. There is only one bridge in the United Kingdom that will equal this new bridge over the Severn, which was over the Firth of Tay in Scotland. The Severn Bridge has cost 400,000?, and contains about 800 tons of iron. The cost just stated we understand to include the approaches to the bridge, as well as the bridge itself. It is undoubtedly a magnificent structure, and a monument of engineering skill, and reflects high credit on the Hamilton Windsor Iron Company by its successful completion under circumpany in a commercial sense for their noble enterprise in undertaking such a very responsible work. Of course it is too early to say much about the export of coal from its docks at Sharpness, as we presume that that must be a matter of growth. According to a speech delivered at the opening, coalowners in Wales feel a greater interest in the Severn Tunnel. We regret to say that the tunnel will be out of work. Some had a narrow escape from drewning, but did escape after having been signalled, by wading through water up to their necks. When the tunnel is completed the obstacles to intercommunication hitherto prevented by the river will have been removed.

The iron trade, we rejoice to say, is improving, and

THE ANUCAPNIC TABLE-LAMP .- We have been using for the last face of wick to the oil in the reservoir, so that there is always an abundant supply of oil to the flame, and the unnecessary charring of the wick is prevented; the result of this is that the amount of light the wick is prevented; the result of this is that the amount of light given off is always uniform, the diminution of the light in this class of lamp usually being due to the accumulation of carbon on the wick interfering with the supply of oil. The mode in which increased suction of oil to the burner is secured is very ingenious; instead of the ordinary single wick the wick-tube is made large enough to receive two side by side. The two wicks placed evenly together, introduced to the lower end of the wick-tube, are caught by the ratchet, and the meshes and threads are so closely pressed into each other that the two wind up and down as accurately and easily as if they were one wick. The parts of the wick below the burner, howother that the two wind up and down as accurately and easily as if they were one wick. The parts of the wick below the burner, however, remain separate, and thus there are four surfaces of wick exposed to saturation by the oil instead of only two, as would be the case if only one solid wick were used, and the flow of oil to the flame is thus more continuous and abundant. As proofs of the efficacy of this improvement, a lamp with the reservoir only half or quarter full, or if there be any oil in it at all, will, on being lighted, give as large a flame as if the reservoir were filled up, whereas to get an

ordinary lamp to burn at all well the reservoir must be quite filled up before lighting, and also the split wick will burn the oil out to the last drop without any diminution in the size or quality of the flame. The tops of the two wicks must, of course, be quite level and even with each other, and if one should get higher than the other they can be made level by holding the wick with the finger farthest from the ratchet, and turning the other one with the ratchet either up or down as required. The lamp is no more troublesome to attend to than any other paraffin lamp, and provided ordinary care be used and cleanliness be strictly observed there will never be cause of complaint, as the light given is considerably greater than that of an ordinary gas burner. The arrangement is altogether worthy of high commendation.

AIR COMPRESSOR WITH WATER PISTONS.*

This is a horizontal double-acting air compressor, with vertical water pistons, of the type of Sommeiller's and Low's machines, designed by the author to obviate the one objection commonly appertaining to air compressors of that class—the low speed at which they have to be worked, in consequence, as has generally been supposed, of the large mass of water to be put in motion at each stroke. The real reason, however, for the speed having to be so limited has, in his opinion, been the neglect of certain special conditions necessary to be observed. The water column in the upright chamber at each end of the horizontal cylinder, in order to act to the best advantage as the air compressing piston, ought to retain a level surface, so as to touch the cover throughout its whole extent at the top of its stroke, leaving no clearance space to occasion loss; instead of which, at even a moderate speed of working, the surface ordinarily becomes violently agitated, and the useful effect is poor. Moreover, the inlet and delivery air valves, when sometimes placed within the extent of vertical travel of the water, disturb its steady movement, interrupting what ought to be the uniform sectional area of the column of water.

In the author's air compressor the speed of the vertical water columns is reduced to half that of the working piston, by making the sectional area of each upright water chamber double that of the horizontal cylinder; and the junctions of the cylinder with the chambers are so arranged as to render the enlargement of area gradual, avoiding any sudden change either of area or of direction. The air valves are all placed in the covers on the top of the upright chambers, and are arranged so as to leave the least possible clearance space. Metal mushroom valves being generally found to get out of order soon and leak, flap valves of leather or india-rubber are here employed by preference. The delivery flap valve beats on a horizontal grid in the centre of the cover, and each side is an inlet flap beating on a nearly vertical grid; all the valves give large openings for the passage of the air. The water required for keeping the chambers cool is admi signed by the author to obviate the one objection commonly appertaining to air compressors of that class—the low speed at which they

through the inlet air valves.

Several of these air compressors are now in use, with cylinders of 24 in. in diameter and 40 in. stroke. They work with great regularity, and without any shock, at a speed of 30 revolutions per minute, which can be exceeded without inconvenience. This gives a horizontal piston speed of 200 ft. per minute, while the surface speed of the water columns in the upright chambers is only half as much, or 100 ft. per minute. The results are excellent, owing to the almost entire absence of clearance spaces, and the avoidance of leakage past the piston. The maintenance is merely nominal, and the useful effect the author considers, must be superior to that realised by other plans, especially after some time of working, when the pistons begin to get worn.

— By P. Hanber: Revue universelle des Mines.

By P. HANREZ: Revue universelle des Mines.
 From JAMES FORREST'S "Abstracts of Papers in Foreign Transactions and riodicals," for the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

CORRECT MINING ACCOUNTS.—That capitalists and men of business would prefer connecting themselves with an acknowledged liability of 20,000l. than with an undisclosed debt of a tenth the amount—assuming a prospect of recovery in each case—has long been admitted, the reason being that in one case the difficulty is known, and there is an opportunity for devising means of meeting it, while in the other the very evils which have led to the indebtedness are likely to continue, and make bad worse. For some time past Mr. Edward Heard, of Truro, who has been a large shareholder in Cornish mines for a long series of years, has been prominent in reforming defective mining accounts, and it must be gratifying to him, as it must be advantageous to the county, to find that he has succeeded in getting them issued in most cases in such a form that they may be understood. Where the form still has to be altered the true financial position is publicly known, as in the case of Dolcoath, where the bankers' debt of over 10,000l., and involving charges against the adventurers of from 500l. to 1000l. per annum, has to be cleared off; and now that the prospects of mining are so bright this will, no doubt, be done, as the adventurers have only to forego five or six dividends of the debt entirely. The profit on the last 12 weeks' operations was 3673l., and there is now 3047l. 17s. 2d. in hand, so that in six months everything might be cleared off. At West Basset the necessary effort has already been made, and it may be hoped that the time is not distant when every Cornish mine will be in an equally good position. CORRECT MINING ACCOUNTS.—That capitalists and men of busi-

when every Cornish mine will be in an equally good position.

HARDENED GLASS.—M. de Luynes has resently communicated to the French Society of Encouragement, in the name of M. de Labastie, further information on the progress which the industry in hardened or tempered glass has recently been making. He showed to the meeting numerous specimens, which presented the most varied and accurate forms. There were tubes for lamps, both gas and oil, goblets of various forms, mortars and pestles, &c. As to the latter, M. de Luynes reminded the society how frequently accidents happened with them; the least fall breaks them, whereas with hardened glass they stand any amount of hard usage. He also showed capsules for pharmacy and chemistry, of all sizes and shapes, plates of glass, crystal and enamel, coffee and tea cups in white enamel. He finished by making a striking experiment. Ordinary glasses were placed in a basket with drinking-glasses of the same shape in hardened glass; after several shakings, the ordinary glasses were all broken, while all the hardened glasses were intact. Thus it would seem that all the difficulties of the question have been solved. But, what is more important, the processes of manufacture have been simplified and combined with the ordinary operations of glass-blowing, so as considerably to diminish the expense and give more regular forms and more perfect execution. Objects made with the liquid material, when they are still red, are thrown directly into the tempering bath, and are not again heated to the melting point, as at first, which often causes a change in their form. Bottles, drinking-glasses, lamp-glasses, and other concave objects containing air are received on a curved tube, a sort of syphonicets containing air are received on a curved tube, a sort of syphonicets containing air are received on a curved tube, a sort of syphonic form. Bottles, drinking-glasses, lamp-glasses, and other concave objects containing air are received on a curved tube, a sort of syphon, which at the moment of immersion allows the air to escape, while the liquid enters the cavity without difficulty. All these improvements have been adopted at the glassworks of Choisy-le-Roi, and it is confidently expected that in a very short time objects in hardened glass will be quite as cheap as those made in the ordinary way

The creditors of the Bryn Alyn Lead Mining Company are to send In their claims by the 20th proximo.

A petition for the winding-up of the New City Club Company (Limited) is to be heard on the 8th proximo.

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SALE OF WHITE METAL

(FROM DELL'S CASES),
AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.

THE ECYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWIOH.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of about ONE HUNDRED TONS OF WHITE METAL, now lying at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where it may be seen, and all information and forms of tender obtained, upon application to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, and upon payment of a deposit of £5.

Small samples of the metal can be procured at the Ordnance Store Department, Woolwich Arsenal, on payment at the rate of £30 per ton.

This Metal is derived from the melting down in the cases made originally from pure tin, alloyed with about 2 per cent. of copper.

The present composition of the Metal is fairly represented by the following numbers:—TIM, 92 parts in 100, LEAD 3%, OFPER 3%, OTHER IMPURITIES 1.

The Tenders are to be delivered at the War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W., by Twelve o'clock noon, on Friday, 31st October, 1879, addressed to the Director of Army Contracts, and marked on the outside "Tender for the Purchase of White Metal."

Director of Army Contracts.

Army Contract Department, War Office, Pall Mall, S.W., 18th October, 1879.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867, AND THE ROOKHOPE LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE ROOKHOPE LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 8th day of November, 1879, to SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEBTS OR CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to us, the undersigned, william Edwards and John Henry Murchison, at No. 3, Austinfrish the City of London, the Offices of the Liquidators of the said Company, or, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF AND DISTRIBUTION made before such particulars shall have been received by us.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Liquidators of the Rookhope Lead JOHN HENRY MURCHISON, Mining Company (Limited),

Dated this 13th day of October, 1879.

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These shares should be bought for permanent investment. Large reserves of ore are being opened up in the former, and the lately discovered new lode, with an aggregate value of nearly £250 per fathom for five points of operation, passes into the adjoining Mine-East Crebor. Large purchases of East Crebor Shares have been made during the week—at present prices, 25s, to 27s. 5d.—and they are especially recommended for a speedy rise in price.

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It contains a wide lode of quartz, in which blende and lead ores are found, besides other minor lodes, and a copper lode pass through the property.

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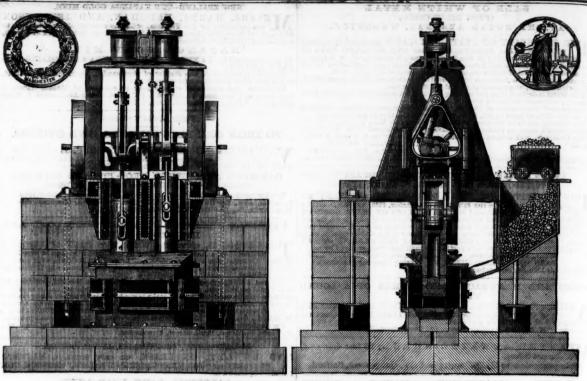
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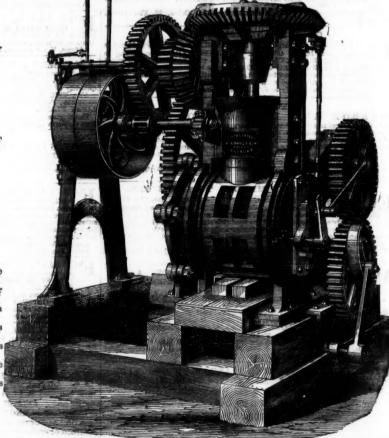
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20000 35000	Cape Copper Mining, *† South Africa Cesena Sulph. Co., Remagna, Italy* Copiapo, c, Chili* (£28 shares)	7	:	0	31	30	32	***	35	17	6	0 1	1	0Sept. 0Aug.	1879 1879
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15000	Linares, I, Spain*†	3		0	5	434	514		17	14	10	0	2	0Sept.	1879
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18000 East Van / Llanidloes*	5	0	0		
1114 East Wheal Lovell, t, Helston	10	8	6	2 1/2 2 2 1/2 3 1/4 2 1/4 3	
10000 Dubby Syke, f, Durham*. 5000 East Black Craig, * f, Scotland f. 6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleer f. 1000 East Chiverton, f., Perranzabuloe 3000 East Craven Moor, * f, Pateley Bdg 12000 East Crebor, c, Tavistock. 300 East Darren, * f, Cardiganshire f. 30000 East Goginan, f, Cardiganshire f. 10000 East Goginan, f, Cardigan. 10000 East Longstone, * s-f, Lezant 2000 East Roman Gravels, * f, Salop 9000 Ditto, 6 per cent. pref. (fully pd.) 1114 East Wheal Lovel, t, Helston 6000 Filorence, * s-f, b, ft. Ive.	. 5	0	0		
19560 Francock / Carden (11000 ch ise	2		0	21/221/4 23/4	
3950 Gawton, c. Tavistock	4	9	6		
14000 Glenroy, * s-l, Isle of Man	4	5	U	14 1/8 1/4 1/8 1/4 1/8	1
20000 Goreu, s-l, Carmarthen	1	0	0		1
20000 Great Dyliffe,* s-l, Montgomery 20000 Gt. E. Foxdale, l, I, of Man(£1 sh.)	1	18	U	11/2 1 11/4	
12000 Great Holway, * l, Flintshire	5	0	0	5 41/2 5	
6000 Great Wh. Eleanor, t, North Boyer	1	17	0	36 1/4 3/4	
3950 Gawton, c, Tavistock	. 1	0	0		
9880 Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c1	5	5	0	11/411/4 11/4	
10000 Gwern-y-Mynydd,* s-l, Flintshire.	. 5	0	0	124 9 4%	
10000 Hatchope Ont, c, Durinin (& sit.	0	5	0		
1200 Hartington Moor, * carb. l, Derby 6400 Harwood, * l, Durham	. 0	15	0	18. 6d 1s. 6d 3 2½ 3	
3000 Herodsfoot, L. near Liskeardt	1		0	3 234 3	
8000 Hingston Down, c, Calstock*†	0	6	0	1/2 1/4 1/4	
6000 Killifreth, t, Chacewater	2	12	6	3 21/4 3 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/6 1/4 1/4 1 1/4 1/4	3
12000 Ladywell,* l, Salop	. 0	10	0	1 3/4 1 5/4 3/4 5/4 3/4 2/4 3/4	1
12000 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref., £1 each 5000 Lead Era.* /, Mold	2	10	0	31/227/2 31/2	
2500 Levant, c, t, St. Just	10	14	6		١,
6000 Livingstone Consols, t, St. Agnes	0	10	0	36 36	
10000 Lomax, s-l, Perranzabuloe	. 1		0	114 1 114	
12000 Ladywell, *c, Salop. 12000 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref., £1 each 5000 Lead Era, *l, Mold 2500 Levant, c, t, St. Just 6000 Livingstone Consols, t, St. Agnes. 10000 Lomax, s-l, Perranzabulos 6120 Lovell, t, Wendron 10000 Llanrwst, *l, Carnarvon 7504 Ditto, 10 per cent. pref. 10000 Lingstone 100	. 0	16	0	1½ 1 1½ 1½ 1 1½ 1½ 1 1½ 2 1 2	
30000 Llanrwst,* <i>l</i> , Carnarvon	2 2		0	214 2 214	
		3		134 11/ 11/	
1800 Mawston, * l, South Wales	1	0	0	136114 114 2 114 2	1
6000 Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron	3	15	10		
	3	0	0	1¼ ¾ 1¼ 12½11½12 2 1½ 2 14 ¾ ½	1
		0	V	121/2111/412	16
11000 Monydd Gorddu, t, Cardigan* (Red.	1	0		24 136 2	
12000 Morfa Du, z, g, s, Anglesea*	1			73 74 /8	
25000 Nant-y-Renen, s-l, Cardigan*	1	16	·	2 " 91/ 9	1:
12200 New Cathedral, c, t, Gwennap	1	10	0	3 2¼ 3 1¼ 1 1¼	1
2000 New Cwmystwith,* !, Cardigan	. 5	O	U		
8000 New Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne*	. 3		0	11411/4 13/	8
3500 New Tincroft, * t. Lelant	. 6	0	0	5 5 5 ½	1
took 37 - th Company II # / Company					

6	NON-DIVIDEND MINES		-			
Shares.			nd.	La	t wk. Clos	pr
10000 N	. D'Eresby Mount., t, bl, Carnarv.	1	0	0		
2000 N	orth Levant, t. c. St. Just!	13	6	0	1½ 1 1 1	3%
50000 N	orth Molton, c, mn, s, Devon orth Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	1	0	0	1 1	
2936 N	orth Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	8		10	***	
12000 P	andora,* I, Carnarvon. ark Valley,* s-I, North Devon. arracombe, s-I, Devon. arys Corporation,* c, Anglesea ateley Bridge, I, Yorkahire Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued) anys Craedd, * I. Flintshire manys Craedd, * I. Flintshire	2	.0	0	34 36	34
6000 P	ark Valley, s-t, North Devon	0	4	0	34 36	X
6000 P	arracombe, s-t, Devon	0	5	0	70 21	
45000 P	ateles Reidge / Vorkshire	i	0	0	78 74	,75
15000	Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	ô	17	0	74	
12000 P	en-yr-Orsedd,* l, Flintshire	1	0	0	114 1 1	14
5000 P	enhalls, t, St. Agnes!	3	17	6	1 %	4
P	en-yr-Orsedd,**, Flintahire enhalls, t, 8t. Agnes; enstruthal,* t, c, Gwennap; erran Consols, s-l, Perranzabuloe. heenix, & W. Pheenix, t, c, Link, ticton,* s-l, Holywell, fully paid lymptom Mining and Arsenic* lynlimmon, t, Llanidloes* ort Nigel,* s-l, Carnarvonshire rideaux Wood, t, Llanivery rideaux Wood, t, Llanivery hydalun,* l, Mold ookhope, l, Durham o. Cambrian,* t, Cardiganshire		-	***		
15000 P	erran Consols, s-l, Perranzabuloe	1	0	0		
12000 P	hoenix, & W. Phoenix, t, c, Link.9.	5	10	3	···	
7000 P 6000 P	icton, s-t, Holywell, fully paid	1	0	0	23 78	23
12000 P	lynlimmon / Llanidloes*	2	0	0	Ra 4a	27
10000 P	ort Nigel. * s-l. Carnaryonshire	2	0	0	16 16	1/4
2000 P	rideaux Wood, t, Llanivery	5	0	0	72 /4	/2
5182 P	rince of Wales, c, Calstock 1	2	8	0		
5000 R	hydalun,* 1, Mold	10	0	0	-	
15000 R	ookhope, l, Durham	1	10	0	34 3/4	34
15000 B	o. Cambrian,* l, Cardiganshire	1	0	0	1¾1½ ¾ ¼	13
6000 S	outh Cwmystwith, I, Cardigan	2	0	0	11/2 1	36
40000 B	outh Crebor*, c, Tavistock	1	0	0	11/8 1	11/8
9000 8	outh Darren, t, Cardigan*	1	10	0	114214	1% 23 17
30000 Se 512 Se	outh Dolcoeth c t Pedruth	12	5	0	15/8	14
18000 B	o. Cambrian, * 1, Cardiganshire outh Cwmystwith, 1, Cardigan outh Crebor*, c, Tavistock outh Darren, 1, Cardigan* outh de Eresby Mountain, 1 outh Dolonth, c, t, Edruth outh Boman Gravels, 1* outh Roman Gravels, 1* outh Roman Gravels, 1*	1	10	0	3s 1s.	38
6000 B	outh Roskear, t, c, Camborne	8	5	0		-
6000 84	outh Tolcarne, t. c. Camborne	2	8	0	34 1/2	34
2043 8	outh Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan t. Lawrence, Amal., l, Flintshire*. t. Patrick, l, Halkin, Holywell*	15	17	0	8 85	9
6000 Bi	t. Lawrence, Amal., I, Flintshire*.	2	0	0		
10000 S	t. Patrick, t, Halkin, Holywell*	1	0	0	114 3/	1
30000 T	alybont,* s-l, Cardiganshire	1	0	0		
40000 T	amar, s-l, Bearalston*	- 1	0	0	156136	13
6400 T	L. Facrick, 5, makin, Holyweii alphont,* s-l, Cardiganshire amar, s-l, Bearalston*. eesdale,* l, Durham (pref.) emple, l, Cardigan*. retleigh Wood, f, Redruth rethellan, s-l, Oranstock* ruro,* l, Nerquis, Flintshire. yn-y-Fron,* l, Cardigan. Ditto	1	0	0	38 34	36
5000 T	releigh Wood t Redruth		0	0		
12000 T	rethellan, s-l, Cranstock*	2	ô	0		
640 T	ruro,* l, Nerquis, Flintshire	10	0	0		
5000 T	yn-y-Fron,* l, Cardigan	1	0	0	11/8 1 :	136
			7	6	11/2 1	%
10000 V	an Cons. and Glyn,* l, Llanidloes. aughan,* l, Cardiganshire ictor,* l, Flintshire (£1 share)	2	0	0	35 34	34
1000 V	aughan,* 1, Cardiganshire	10	0	U		
18000 V	ictor, * 1, Flintshire (£1 share)		5	0		
12000 W	Vest Assheton, l, Carnarvon Vest Basset, c, Illogan 1 Vest Combmartin, s-l, No. Devon	1	0	0	1010	13
6000 W	est Basset, c, Illogan ;	7	0	7	1010 1	5 1
		-	2	0		
3000 W	Vest Goginan, Cardiganshire	10	ő	6	8 7	
12000 W	Vest Goginan.* Cardiganshire	2	ő	0	34 14	W
12000 W	Vest Holway, I, Flintshire Vest Mary Ann, I, Menheniot Vestminster Bog Issa, Llanarmon	1	Õ	0	11/21/4	13
3000 W	Vest Mary Ann, I, Menheniot	0	12	6		-7
199 W	Vestminster Bog Issa, Llanarmon	5	0	0		
20000 W	V. of Engind Spat. Iron & Ld. Smit.	5	0	0	5½5 ! 2½2¼	51/6
20000 W	Vest Pateley Bridge, 1, Yorkshire.	11	0	0	21/221/4	23/4
1783 V 1000 V	Vt Roskear t s.l. hl c Camborne	5	10	0		
2048 W	Vest Wheal Frances, t. Illogan!	29	6	3	15 12	12
3000 W	Vest Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	1	5	0	414 434	54
12000 V	Vest Wye Valley,* l, Montgomery.	3	0	0	34 34	3/
6000 W	Vestminster Bog Iesa, Llanarmon. V. of Engind Spat. Iron & Ld. Smit. Vest Pateley Bridge. *I. Yorkshire. Vest Poldice, 8t. Day! Vest Wheal Frances, *t., Ilogan! Vest Wheal Frances, *t., Ilogan! Vest Wheal Pervor, *t. Redruth Vest Wye Valley. *I. Montgomery. Vheal Agar, *c. filogan! Vheal Agar, *c. filogan! Vheal Castes, *t. & Agnes V. Comford, & No. Tres., *c. Gwennap V. Comford, & No. Tres., *c. Gwennap V. Comford, & No. Tres., *c. Gwennap V. Comford, *c. Tavistock	12	10	0	15 12 4¼4¾ 54 ¼ 5 5¼ 42¾	6
6144 W	heal Basset, c, Illogan	33	2	6	43%	334
6000 W	heal Coates, t, St. Agnes	2	0	0	3 914	
2585 W	Theal Crahor c Tavistock	4	17	0		3
6000 W 5179 W	V. Comford, & No. Tres., c, Gwennap / heal Grebor, c, Tavistock Vheal Grenville, c, Camborne / heal Jane, t, Keal / heal Kitty, t, St. Agnes / heal Owles, t, St. Just	4	10	0		
2048 W	Theal Jane, t, Keal	5	13	10	4 .41	51
4295 W	Theal Kitty, t, St. Agnes!	5	4	6	23/4 21/4	3
80 W	heal Owles, t, St. Just	178	15	0	44½ 2¾ 2½ 22½ 70	80
12000 W	heal Russell, c, Tavistock	2	1	·		
805 W	heal How to Reducth	15	0	U	14	15
2324 W	Thite Cliff * L. Llanrwst	13	1	0	136 13/	, 2
10000 W	Theal Russell, c, Tavistock. Theal Sisters, t, Lelant Theal Uny, t, c, Redruth Thite Cliff, t, Llanrwst Tye Valley, t, Montgomery*	3	ŏ	0	¥ ¥	3/
	7	_	_	****	74 74	74

bl, blende; sl, coal; s, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; sl, slate; s-l, silver-lead; t, tin; z, sinc; s, iron; a, aremic.
* Limited Liability Companies; \dagger quoted on the Stock Exchange; \dagger have paid dividends.

TRAMWAYS.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND

NON-DIVIDEND	FOREIGN			1
Sharee,		Par	d. Clos. pr	٠,
15008 Birdseye Creek, g, Ca 30000 Blue Tent, hyd, Calife 10000 Buen Ventura, *i, 8j 15000 Canada, g, Canada 34433 Cedar Oreek, g, Calife 15000 Chicago, s, Utah* 49935 Chontales, g, s, Nicar 75000 Colombian Hydraulic 65000 Colorado United, s-i,	lifornia*	4 .	136 2	
10000 Buena Ventura, * 1, Sp	pain (£2 sh.).	• 15	0	
15000 Canada, g, Canada	rmia#	1 .	011/2 13	4
15000 Chicago, s, Utah*		10 0	0	
75000 Colombian Hydraulic	agua*†	1 0	0 14 1/4	
65000 Colorado United, s-l,	Colorado*†I	5 0	0156 17	6
00000 Don Pedro North del	Rey*†	1 .	0 1/4 1/4	
00000 English Australian, g.	ornia*†	1 .	01/10 3/	
00000 Frontenac, " l, Ontario	e, Canada	1 0	1	
colorado United, se, 100000 Don Pedro North del 20000 English Australian, g 900000 Exchequer, g, s, Califo 10000 Frontenao, s, d, Ontari 10000 Hornachos, s, s, Spai 12000 Hutafall, s, b, Oreb 12000 Hutafall, s, s, californi 100000 I.X. L., g, s, Californi 50000 Javali, g, Bicaragua*	n Sweden	10 0	0636 75	6
12000 Hunter Consolidated,	s-1, Utah	10 0	•	
7500 Isabelle, g, s,* California	nia (£20 sh.).	5 0	1	
50000 Javali, g, Nicaragua"		2 .	03/10 3/1	
20000 Last Jhance," s, Utal	1	5 0		
7587 Lusitanian, Portugal	n, g*11	2 0 4 15	0 3/4 3/6	1
9000 Missouri, I, pref (£10	sh.)	7 .	7 7%	
66000 New Quebrada, c. Ver	nezuela	1 0	■274 37	/a
50000 Javali, g., Nicargura* 20000 Javali, g., Nicargura* 20000 Last Jhance, g., Utali 65000 London and Californi 7587 Lusitanian, Portugali 9000 Missouri, f., pref (£10 40000 Nava do Jadraque, g., g. 66000 Now Quebrada, c., Vei 20000 N. Zand Kpnga, g., C. 00000 Nouv. Monde, g., Ven 4000 Orson, g., Orson, I.	oromandel*	5 0	0 34 34	
3000 Degon, g, Oregon, U 50000 Panulcillo, c, Chili*†: 80000 Pestarena United, g, 25000 Pitanqui, *g, Faxali (i 25000 Pitanqui, *g, Faxali (i 40000 Ravenseliff, g, N. Zinc 888320 Rio Tinto, *c, Huelvi 44950 Ditto 7p. c. N 25000 Ditto shares	S (prof sh	1 0	V 78 18	
50000 Panulcillo, c, Chili*†	(£80000 Deb.)	4 0	031/4 33	6
25000 Pestarena United, g,	Italy*†	3 0	W 28 74	
26000 Placerville, g, q, Calif	fornia	2 .	· 2/8 2)	
40000 Ravenseliff, g, N. Zinc	d; c, S. Aust.	. 5	0	
44950 Ditto 7 p. c. N	Iort. Bonds	Stoc 20 0	k 82 84 0183/419 0 63/4 7	186
225000 Ditto shares		10 0		X
25300 Ruby and Dunderber	zil" (£1 sh.).	1 0		
25000 Ditto shares 00000 Rossa Grande, g, Bra 25300 Ruby and Dunderber 200 Ditto (10 per cent.	deb. conv.)	50	0	
32000 Sentein, s.l, bl, Ariè	ge, France	1 0		
3200 Briton (1) per cent. 3200 Briton (1) * s. f. \$0. Ariè, 10000 Billver Plume, s. colon 20000 Tolina, s. s. Colon 43174 United Mexican, *[1] s. 50000 Virneberg, c. Rheinb 15000 Western Andes, s. Co 75000 Yorke Peninsula, c. 8 54800 Yerke Pen., c., South	ia	1 8	0	
43174 United Mexican, * 11 s	, Mexico	29 2	9 673 4	
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100 Bo	leko	w. V	augh	an,	& Co	.[L	A	60	0		73%	8	pm
50 Br	own	, Bai	ley,	and	Dix	on [L]	40	v		21	20	dis
100 Br	own	ll, Johr Coa Iron & Cr w, Vi	in, ai	nd (. [.	L]		70	0	***		19	dis
3 Ca	kem	ore,C	sew	ay.G	rn.c	ord.	sh.	3	0		338	35/8	
100 Ca	tto (7/2 F	or o	ent.	pre	1.)	****	89	0		3¾ 12	10	dis
20 Ca	nno	ck & F	Tunt	inot	on C	oalf	Li	10	Ö		91/2	9	dis
10 Ce	ntra	I Sw	edish	Irc	n &	3t1.[L	10	0		1	116	-
5 Oh	ape	Hou	ise C	ollie	ery			6	0		11/4	134	
50 Ch	arit	on Ir	on C	0. [.	L]		****	50			7	10	
10 Ch	illin	riey	Iron	Co.			****	10			4	436	
10 Co	nset	t Iro	n Co	. IL	. [10]		****	7	10	***	736	734	pm
3 Ca 3 Di 100 Ca 20 Ca 10 Ce 5 Oh 50 Ch 10 Ch 10 Co 1 Co 50 Co	nset	t Spe	nish	Or	e [L		****	1	U		par 45	1/6	pm
50 Co	oke,	Will	liam,	, and	d Co	. [L	}	45	7		45	44	dis
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10 00	eni.	minn	ng A	ss. L.	ri(r	t. Pt	a.)	3		***	334	434	
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50 L1	ynv	i, Og	more	. &	Ton	du	L	50	0	***	5	51/2	
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10 M	onk	and l	Lron	& C	loal	Uo.	[L]	10	0		13%	134	dis
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100 No 3 No 10 No 10 No 10 No	arbu	dda (Coal	ains	Lro	c.pi	1.)	100	0		20	23	dis
10 N	9WD	ort Al	berca	rn (Coal	Co.	Li	10	0		436	5	Casa
10 No	orth	mptn	. Co	al, I	ron,	&c.	[L]	8	0			_	
10 No	orth	field .	Iron	Co.	[T]		****	8	10		834		dis
35 Pa	lme	ate I t Sha	hipbl	ldg.	& I	ron	[L]	25	•		13	12	dis
100 Pa	irkg	ate I	ft	Uo.	List.	200	CT.	10	0		6	514	dis
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50 R												16	
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50 Si	lkst	one &	Dod	w.C	1.&1	ron	[L]	45	0	***	40	373	di
100 81 100 81 50 8i 50 8c 100 B	omo	rrosti	O Ir	on (Cool	Co	CER	50	0		12	14	pm
100 D	itto	oy II	di	tto	Juni	N	ew	10	0	***	134	2	pn
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25 D	itto	gar I	di	to		B.,		25	0	•••	19	1956	
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100 V	icke	rs, Bo	ons,	and	Co.	[L].		100	0	***	9	2	di
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7140.	10Belfast Street Tramways all 71/2	8
3000.	10 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference, all 10 1	1
9290.	10Bristol [L] 7½ 7½	ì
3200.	IU Chester [L] all9% 1	0.56
24000.	10Dublin all12341	25
14690.	10Edinburgh Street Tramways all14½	15
35000.	10Glasgow Tramway & Omni. [Lj. 9 9%	10
10000.	10 Hughes Loco. and Tram. works. all 8 1/4 9	K
7500.	10 Hull Street Tramways all 11 1	2
7500.	10Imperial [L] all 9 95	4
34000.	10 Liverpool Unit. Tram & Om. [L] all 1141	136
25000. 15000.	10London [L]	X
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6000.	10Sunderland [L] all 8½	9
10000.	10 Swansea all 5 (
12000		3
20000	5 Tramways and Gen. Works all 64	72
40000	5 Tramways Union [L] all 83% 6	34
2 5000.	10 Vale of Clyde 6 4 % 4	194
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